The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, To commence This (Monday) Evening, February 27th, supported by the following eminent artistes:—
Mdlle. Piccolomini,
Madame Borchardt,
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff,
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla,
Signor Aldighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana.
Regisseur,
Signor Grua.
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
Leader,
Mr. Levey.
On This (Monday) Evening, February 27th,
TRAVIATA.
Violetta, - - - Madlle. Piccolomini.
Alfredo, - - - Signor Belart.
Germont, - - - Signor Aldighieri.
Flora, - - - Madame Gramaglia.
Annina, - - - Signor Allara.
Barone, - - - Signor Castelli.
Gaston, - - - Signor Mercuriali.
On To-morrow (Tuesday) Evening, Feb. 28th,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
On Wednesday, February 29th,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 5s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On This (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 27th, 1860, Third Night of the late Gerald Griffin's great Play of "Gisippus." Mr. T. C. KING. Third Appearance of Mr. FITZJAMES, of the Theatre Royal. Will be performed the late Gerald Griffin's great Play of GISIPPUS; Or, THE FORGOTTEN FRIEND.
Gisippus, - - - Mr. T. C. King.
Fulvius, - - - Mr. Fitzjames.
Sophronia, - - - Miss A. Parker.
After Ballet Divertissement by Miss Marriton and the Corps de Ballet. After which, the Celebrated Nautical Drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Gnatbrain, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
William, - - - Mr. T. C. KING.
Black-eyed Susan, - - - Miss A. Parker.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce entitled WIDE-AWAKE.
William Snaffle, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
*** Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. CONCERT ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET. The Members are informed that the next GRAND CONCERT for the Season will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th of MARCH, at Eight o'clock.
The Programme will include "Sinfonia," Spohr. Overture—Leonora, Beethoven. Solo-Violoncello.
ARTISTS ENGAGED.
MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
MADAME BORCHARDT, MADAME GRAMAGLIA,
MADAME RUDERSDORFF, SIGNOR BELART,
SIGNOR MERCURIALI, SIGNOR ALTAVILLA,
SIGNOR ALDIGHIERI, SIGNOR CASTELLA,
SIGNOR ALLARA, Mr. PATEY, and
SIGNOR ARDETTI.
Tickets will be issued this day from Four to Half-past Five o'clock. (By order), HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
N.B.—There will be a BALLOT on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of March, and members having friends to propose are requested to give the necessary information.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
Great Success! Delighted Audiences!!
Hamilton's Colossal Continental Panorama of ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, and the RHINE.
Visited during the past week by Delighted and Fashionable Audiences, including many who have long resided on the Continent, and who have vouched for the extreme fidelity and beauty of this magnificent Work of Art, acknowledged by the Dublin press the most splendid Exhibition that has visited this City.
At a quarter past Eight o'clock
Every Evening.
Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock.
Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

THE LAST THREE NIGHTS.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
KRATKY BASCHIK,
THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN, will have the honour of giving his Grand Concerts every evening, on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Piano Harmonica," together with his inimitable entertainment of ENTRANCING ILLUSIONS; Or, TWO HOURS IN WONDER WORLD.
Under the immediate distinguished Patronage of the Officers of the Dublin Garrison.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock. Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s. Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Children under 12 Half-price. Carriages at half-past 10 o'clock. Morning Performance on Tuesday, 28th, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.
*** The Original Autographs obtained by Professor Baschik, from Her Majesty and all the Crowned Heads of Europe, may be seen at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street, where Tickets can be had and places secured.

ITALIAN OPERA. J. WISEHEART AND SON, 23, SUFFOLK-STREET, And 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, have on Sale the correct and only authorised editions of the Libretto of the following Italian Operas, One Shilling each (post free).
La Traviata, Il Don Giovanni,
La Figlia, Il Trovatore,
Lucrezia Borgia, La Sonnambula,
I Puritani, Marta,
Le Nozze di Figaro.
De La Rue's Diaries; Victoria Golden Almanack; Smith's Scribbling Diaries; the Rose Almanack; Lady's Pocket Diary; Rimmel's Perfumed Almanack; Miniature Almanack, &c.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the CORRIGAN AVENUE Meeting, on Monday Evening, Feb. 27, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Chairman—Mr. Matthew Tracy.
Subject—"Is every Dead Host the Living Body of Christ?"
A Question for Rev. Dr. Forrest, F. Germaine, and all the priests and people of Kingstown, Blackrock, Dalkey, Killiney, and Ballybrack.
"Why dost thou prepare thy stomach and thy teeth? Believe, and thou hast eaten."—Aug., Tract 25.
Why do you contradict the teaching of the Lord Jesus—"For the poor you have always with you; but me you have not always."—Matt. xxvi. 11, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
1. The whole of the same body cannot be several miles from itself at the same time.
The body that is in Dr. Forrest's host in Kingstown is several miles from the body that is in Dr. Cullen's host in Dublin at the same time.
How, then, can the body that is in Dr. Forrest's host in Kingstown be the same body that is in Dr. Cullen's host in Dublin, at the same time?
2. The whole of the same body cannot depart from itself.
The host which Dr. Forrest takes away in his pix and pocket departs from the host which he leaves on the altar.
How, then, can the body which he takes away in his pix be the same body that remains on the altar at the same time?
Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.

PROSPECTUS OF A SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.
OBJECTS:
1. To encourage professing Christians to set apart a Scriptural proportion not less than a tenth of their means and income for religious and charitable purposes.
2. To induce them to adopt generally the system of "Weekly offerings," as commanded by the Apostle of the Gentiles:—"On the first day of the week let every one of you lay him by in store as the Lord hath prospered you."
3. To inculcate a sense of individual responsibility with regard to the wise and effectual application of our voluntary offerings to God.
ORGANISATION:
1. The Society to consist of Christians of various denominations who approve of its objects, and who subscribe not less than Ten Shillings per annum to its funds.
2. Its affairs to be managed by a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee consisting of not less than fifteen Members, who shall be elected annually by the subscribers.
3. The Committee to meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, five to form a quorum; and an annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to be held during the month of April, in London, Dublin, or such other central place as may be convenient, at which the Report of the Society shall be submitted, and its officers selected.
OPERATIONS:
1. To advocate, by means of the platform, press, and pulpit, the principles of the Society, and thereby extend its membership.
2. To conduct from a central office the correspondence of the society, and seek to increase its influence throughout the Empire.
3. To employ such other agency as the Committee may deem expedient, and enlist the co-operation of all who may be disposed to forward its objects.
P.S.—A Provisional Committee (with power to add to its number), has now been formed. Communications may be addressed to Rev. Robert G. Cather, A.M., 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

SUBSCRIPTION BALLS. The first Subscription Ball for the Season will take place in the ROTUNDO, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 2nd MARCH (the day after the Drawingroom.)
Tickets will be issued by the Committee on the day of the Ball, at the Rotundo, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOLS. Contributions received for the above Schools, in the Office, 31, NICHOLAS-STREET, off Christ Church-place, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from Two to Four o'clock p.m., by R. H. WOOD, Collector.
N.B.—Remittances acknowledged by return of post.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS. ROSCOMMON FAIR, on Thursday, 1st March. Special Trains for the conveyance of Cattle and Pigs will be in readiness at Roscommon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 20th February, 1860.

CRAMPTON MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN—PRIZE DESIGN.
The Committee of the Crampton Memorial Fund being desirous of expending a Sum of Seven Hundred Pounds, in the erection of a Public Fountain in some conspicuous part of Dublin, invite Artists to furnish Designs. A Premium of Twenty-five Pounds will be given for the design adopted. An Estimate of the Expense, proposed Materials, &c., should be sent with the design on or before the 25th of March instant, to the Hon. Secretary, 3, Upper Mount-street, who will, on application, give all further information required.
JOHN P. VEREKER, Hon. Sec.

GRAND CANAL. HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE COMPANY. SATURDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1860. DIRECTORS' REPORT.
GENTLEMEN,—We lay before you, on the present occasion, the usual Half Yearly Account of the Income and Expenditure of your Company for the Half Year ended December last.
We continue to give our best attention to the care and maintenance of your works, which, it will be seen by the Report of your Engineer, are in a satisfactory and safe state.
It was matter of great satisfaction to us, during the early part of the past half year, to find that the obstacles which had so long interfered to prevent a settlement of all matters in dispute between the Midland and the Great Southern and Western Railway Companies, had been removed;—that Arbitrators and an Umpire had been appointed, and that the long desired reconciliation between these Companies, was at length being carried out, in a manner satisfactory to all parties.
In the course of the negociations which followed, a modification was suggested of the terms of our original agreement with the Midland Great Western Railway Company, of December, 1852, for the sale and transfer to them of the Canal, as ratified and confirmed by Public Meetings, both of this Company and of the Midland Railway Company; proposing, as such modification, the substitution of £50 in Cash, for each £100 of your Stock, in lieu of £47 10s. 0d., Midland Railway Stock, as provided by the Original Agreement.
A further proposal was, at the same time, submitted to us, to the effect that the sale of the Canal, on the terms of such payment in money, should be made conjointly to the two Railway Companies under arrangements for its future joint working and management, to be sanctioned by the Board of Trade, and confirmed by an Act of Parliament, to be obtained for that purpose.
To both these proposals, which appeared to us as equitable and conducive to your interests, we did not hesitate to give our provisional assent, subject, of course, to your approval; and we have now the satisfaction to inform you, that the requisite agreement for carrying the proposed arrangement into effect, has been already entered into, and executed by each of the three Companies.
In conformity with these preliminary proceedings, the necessary steps for obtaining the proposed Act of Parliament have been taken, and a Bill has been introduced jointly on behalf of the three Companies, "to enable the Grand Canal Company to lease or sell their canal tolls and dues, or undertaking and works, to the two Railway Companies, with powers to work the Canal and for other purposes." A copy of this Bill will, at the proper time, be submitted in due form for your sanction and approval.
The Corporation of Dublin having, on various recent occasions, made application to us, with reference to a proposed new supply of water for the use of the city, a lengthened correspondence took place between the Corporation and our Board on the subject, which has been published; propositions for a settlement of the question have been recently made, with a view to the requisite supply being obtained from the two Canals for the North and South sides of the City, which, we trust, may lead to a satisfactory arrangement of the matter. As a measure of precaution, we deem it prudent to present a petition against the Bill introduced by the Corporation, which proposes to take the entire supply for the City from the River Liffey.
Out of the profits of the half-year we have recommended a dividend at the rate of £1 2s. 6d. per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to £7,491 16s. 2d., free of Income-tax, which will be payable on and after the 10th proximo.
Under the constitution of your Company, three members of the present Board and one of your auditors retire by rotation. Messrs. Frederick Hogan, Robert Culley, and James Birch Kennedy, are the retiring directors, and Mr. Richard Wilson, the retiring auditor. Mr. Kennedy does not desire to offer himself for re-election; the other members, and also the retiring auditor offer themselves, and are eligible to be re-elected.

STATEMENT OF COMPANY'S ACCOUNT, HALF-YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1859.

REVENUES.

	£	s.	d.
Tolls and Duties	9,782	16	0
Rent Hire of Trade Boats, Steamers, &c.	2,372	7	5
Dividends, Interest, &c.	149	2	4
Pipe-water per centage, One year, 24th June, 1859, payable 1st March, 1860	1,618	10	10
Miscellaneous Receipts, Sundries	5	14	6
Total Revenues	£13,928	11	1

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance and Repair of Works, &c.	3,030	17	1
Dock-keepers wages	717	8	1
Salaries and allowances to Directors and Officers	644	18	1
Rents Taxes, Poor-rate, Advertisements, &c.	1,130	3	6
Per Centage to Land Agent, &c.	104	8	0
Total Expenditure	£5,627	14	9
Balance, being Surplus of Receipts over Expenditure	8,300	16	4
	£13,928	11	1

STATEMENT OF COMPANY'S FLOATING PROPERTY.

	£	s.	d.
Reserved Fund to be retained by the Act 11th and 12th Vict., c. 124—£10,000 3 per cent. Consols	£10,000 Stock.		
Government 3 per Cent. Consols (temporary investment)	152	12	2
Value of Timber and other Property remaining in Store to the Company's credit, on 31st December, 1859	456	4	3
Total Amount of Capital invested in Carrying Trade Plant, purchase of Trade Boats and Steamers, &c.	11,468	10	9
Estimated value of Company's Working Boats, valued at	1,153	0	0
" " Shannon Steamer, do.	2,800	0	0
Two small Screw Steamers, do.	900	0	0
Total	£16,930	7	2

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING, Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick. ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, in prizes of £300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50. For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick.
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860. Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.
N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets, or a sufficient number for the objects of the Charity, be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit, or to return the money to the Subscribers.
Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
*** In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, }
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 4th Feb., 1860.

Auctions.

COUNTY OF MEATH.
SALE OF A VERY DESIRABLE FEE-SIMPLE PROPERTY. (With Parliamentary Title.)
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, In the Public Sale-rooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, On MONDAY, the 5th of MARCH, 1860, At the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, (If not previously disposed of by Private Contract) THE FOLLOWING FEE-SIMPLE ESTATE, Which is subject only to £5 4s. 6d. Tithe Rentcharge:

No.	Denominations.	Contents, Statute Measure. A.	R.	P.	Yearly Rent £	s.	d.	Number of Tenants and Tenure.
1	Neilstown	97	1	19	93	7	0	1 Tenant. Lease, 61 years from Nov., 1840.
2	Ditto	65	2	2	60	15	10	1 Tenant. Lease, 30 years from Nov., 1850.
3	Ditto	4	0	0	3	13	10	From year to year.
4	Ditto	2	0	0	1	12	2	Ditto.
5	Ditto	15	2	25	14	5	0	Ditto.
		184	2	32	£173	13	10	

The above LANDS, which are situate about a mile from Kildalkey, between Trim and Athboy, are of excellent quality and the rents are punctually paid.
For further particulars apply to Henry and John Watson, Solicitors, 90, Harcourt-street; to Matthew Browne, Solicitor, 7, Hollesstreet, Dublin; or to
JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION OF BARBADOES SUGAR. FOR SALE BY AUCTION, BY BULFIN & FAY, At the Broker's Office, Commercial Buildings, On THURSDAY, 1st of MARCH, 1860, at Two o'clock, 120 Hhds. BARBADOES SUGAR.
JAMES FOXALL, Broker.
Commercial Buildings, Dublin, February, 1860.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT KILROY'S HOTEL, GALWAY, On Wednesday, 28th day of MARCH, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, by order of Henry Brown, Esq., of No. 2, College-Green, Dublin, Liquidator of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company (Limited).
Lot No. 1.
All the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of James Edward Stopford, Esq., as Managing Director of said Company in a plot of Ground, Store and Premises on the Merchant's Road, leading from Eyre-square to the New Quay in the county of the town of Galway, containing in front to said road 54 feet, including half the party walls on the east and west sides; in the rear 60 feet, and in depth, from front to rear, on the east side 140 feet, and on the west side 124 feet, be the said several admeasurements more or less, with Steam Saw Mills on the premises.
Lot No. 2.
A most valuable Plot of Ground fronting the new Floating Dock, containing 150 feet lineal frontage to said dock, and adjoining Mr. Yorke's holding.
Lot No. 1, as held under lease dated 27th September, 1820, for three lives (all in being) or 61 years, from 25th March, 1817, at a yearly rent of £5 17s. Irish, equivalent to £5 8s. British currency.
A large sum has been expended on this Lot in the erection of Stores, Sail Loft, and other conveniencies, suitable for ship building, for which, or any other line of business requiring room, the concerns are well circumstanced. The late owner paid £250 for the interest in the lease, and expended since upwards of £300 on the concerns.
Lot No. 2 is held under agreement for a lease from the Galway Harbour Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, for a term of 99 years; yearly rent, £26 5s.
This Lot, by reason of its fronting the new Floating Dock, where ships of the largest tonnage can lie, its proximity to, and being in line with the extensive building in course of erection by the Great Western and Atlantic Steamship Company, renders it a most valuable plot for any business requiring space; besides it also forms part of the rear boundary of Lot No. 1, which, if taken with it, would afford a double front.
The foregoing lots will be sold together or separately.
The abstract of Title and Conditions of Sale can be seen at the offices of the Liquidator, No. 2, College-green, or of his Solicitor, J. T. Scallan, Esq., Chambers, 9, Westmoreland-street, or at the Office of
E. STAUNTON, Auctioneer, Galway.
N.B.—The Liquidator has received notice that an application will be made to Parliament for a new line of Railway to pass right through Lot No. 1.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting Adopted by JOHN COLES, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street, Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

Insurances.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1825.
DUBLIN, OFFICE, 46, DAME-STREET.
Funds Invested £848,000
Annual Income 116,000
Claims Paid 1,150,000
BONUS YEAR.
The FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made among all Policies in force on the 25th March next.
Persons who assure on or before that date will be entitled to One Full Year's Share in the Profits of the Preceding Seven Years, then to be divided.
The BONUSES become vested after payment of the Third Premium.
The PROFITS will be divided in every Fifth year after the 25th March next.
EARLY APPLICATION should be made to the Secretary or Agents, who will afford every facility in completing the Assurances.
(By Order of the Board)
JOSEPH MANLY, Jun.,
Secretary for Ireland.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 22 VIC., CAP. XXV.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms thoughout the kingdom.
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

EXPENSE OF LIFE ASSURANCE MUCH DIMINISHED BY THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. FOUNDED 1838. ANNUAL INCOME (1859) £151,078.
ALLOCATIONS OF PROFIT.
Illustrations of the Results in Reducing the Expense of Assurance.
A YEARLY ALLOCATION OF PROFITS is made to all Policy-holders of five years' standing at the preceding Annual Balance, and applied so as to reduce the present outlay for the Policies.
A POLICY-HOLDER of £1,000, who entered at Age 60, receives this Year from the Profits £24 10s. 3d. (viz., 7s. 6d. per £1 of his Premium.) If he have participated since 1845, his total receipts from Profits amount, with interest, to no less than £502.
If he have participated only since 1850, he has received £304.
If he have participated only since 1855, he has received £135.
A POLICY-HOLDER of £1,000, who entered at Age 50, receives this Year from Profits £27 13s. 2d. (7s. 6d per £1). If he have participated since 1845, his total receipts amount, with interest, to £339.
If he have participated only since 1850, he has received £206.
If he have participated only since 1855, he has received £91.
THESE ALLOCATIONS from the Profits are not Sums payable only at death (as in most other offices); but the Policy-holder has really *enjoyed them during his own life*; for he has been called on to pay just so much less than was stipulated by the Assurance.
POLICIES of £500 or upwards may be effected by payment only of one-half the first six years' premiums, with interest on the remaining half.
☞ *THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in Assuring before the approaching Close of the Books for the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE:*
One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured.
APPLICATIONS will be received until 5th APRIL.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
AGENT:
DUBLIN: MR. MATTHEW MORRISON, 32, BACHELOR'S WALK.

Houses and Lands.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, and 70 acres of prime LAND, nearly all under grass, to be LET, Furnished or unfurnished or the Interest Sold. This fine house, which is in complete order, fit for the reception of a family of distinction, contains five handsome reception rooms, and 20 principal bed-rooms, water-closets, excellent basement, large front and back halls, handsome conservatory, with ornamental fountain; attached are flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens, which are tastefully laid out and fully stocked, surrounded by pleasure grounds and lawn. It is situate in a picturesque, highly cultivated, and sporting country, on the Midland Great Western Railway, one hour's drive from Dublin, and convenient to Moyvalley Station, which is the post-office of the district. The offices consist of coach-house, stabling for ten horses, a large farm-yard, containing barn, cow-house, piggeries, poultry-house, extensive cattle sheds, steam boiler, and laundry. This beautiful concern is suited for a nobleman or gentleman's residence, a college, or educational institution, or for a hydropathic establishment, in which capacity it has been successfully employed for some time. There is attached a complete bath-house, 80 feet long, containing a swimming bath, vapour baths, hot and cold reclining and shower baths, and douche baths with a never failing supply of the purest spring and soft water.—Application for terms and orders to view to be made to Mr. J. W. Switzer, 46, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

TO BE LET—THE HOUSE, No. 1, ANNFIELD-TERRACE, BOOTERSTOWN-AVENUE, containing six Apartments, with two Waterclosets, Kitchen, Scullery, Coalvaults, Pantries, &c.; Gardens front and rear, and a full supply of best Pump Water, within five minutes' walk of the Booterstown Railway Station.
For Terms, apply to Mr. Alford, Builder, 97, Middle Abbey-street.

Medical.

NEW MEDICAL HALL, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET, J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., PROPRIETORS. Established A.D. 1821, (Late Pring and Co.)
J. J. GRAHAM and CO. have great confidence in recommending to their Friends and the Public generally the following Medicines, suited for the present season, prepared at their extensive Laboratories with great care, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors:—
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Fluid Extract of the Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla; an excellent alternative and specific for rheumatism and cutaneous eruptions.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Extract of Sarsaparilla and Cinchona; tonic and alterative.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Cardiac and Tonic Bitters for indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Fluid Extract of Taraxacum, or Dandelion; useful in dyspepsia and diseases of the liver.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Absorbent and Tonic Seidlitz Powders; an alterative and tonic aperient.
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J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Solution of Magnesia, for correcting acidity, heartburn, and particularly adapted for gouty and dyspeptic persons.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger; a warm stomachic, corrects flatulence, and is excellent in combination with ærated waters and seidlitz powders.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Specific for unbroken Chilblains.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Zinc Cream and Camphor Ball, for chapped hands and broken Chilblains.
J. J. Graham and Co.'s Antibilious Family Aperient Pills, for which the house has been so long famed.
N.B.—Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions accurately compounded by a properly-qualified staff, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors (who reside on the premises), thereby guaranteeing to the public accuracy and despatch.
Medicines delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs, also along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

THE WATER CURE IN THE COUNTY WICKLOW.
W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, M.D., and L.A.C., London (son of Dr. Edwd. Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," "Life, Health, and Disease," "Theory and Principles of Hydropathy," "Results of Hydropathy," &c.), has built a Hydropathic Establishment at Delgany (in the midst of the beautiful scenery of the county), which is conducted on the Hydropathic principles adopted in Malvern.
From its sheltered situation and gravelly nature of its soil, Delgany affords a very suitable residence for invalids desiring Hydropathic treatment during the winter months.
"Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by Doctor W. Alfred Johnson (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases), post free from the Author for Twenty-Six Stamps.
"Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific physician."—*Warder.*
Dr. Johnson may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS. 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE DRAWINGROOM ON THE 1st OF MARCH
SILKS FOR TRAINS.
Plain Moire Antiques, / Coloured Gros D'Almas, / Plain Coloured Glaces, / Real Brussels Lace Flouncings, / Irish Applique Flouncings, / Limerick Lace Dresses.
Lyons Velvets, / Chene Silks, / Fancy Broche Silks, / Fancy and Plain Tulle Dresses, / Fancy and Plain Tarlatan Dresses, / Wreaths, Plumes, Lappets, &c.
JAMES FORREST AND SONS, 100 and 101, GRAFTON-STREET, Silk Mercers, Shawl Importers, and Lace Manufacturers TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, And the Irish Court,
Having received the whole of their recent extensive purchases, are now enabled to submit to their Customers, and the Public generally, an unrivalled assortment of the above Goods, suitable for
TRAINS AND DRESSES,
At prices which will defy all competition.
To all of which they respectfully solicit an early inspection.

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TAILORING DEPARTMENT, HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO. Respectfully call the attention of their Customers to their present new and varied Stock of BOYS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, Comprising all the leading Styles in OVERCOATS, CAPES, WALKING AND EVENING DRESS, SCHOOL SUITS, &c., All of which M'B., C., and Co. can recommend with confidence.

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A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Car is, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
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IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, FACTORY & BAZAAR 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
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The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.
The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.
Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.
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THE Question has been asked "Why M'Mahon and Co. are enabled to Sell Shirts, Drawers, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, &c., so amazingly cheap?" The answer is very plain, "Because they know their business, and do it themselves, without having to pay a numerous staff of assistants, and because they live at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, where rent and taxes are not one-fourth as high as in more leading and fashionable streets. The public should bear in mind that it is from large profits only that high rents and other heavy expenses can be met by traders, and that where expenses are small profits can be reduced in proportion.
No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET is near to Carlisle Bridge, in the most central part of the City, and those who desire to be well served without paying a high price for fashion, are respectfully invited to give a trial.

GALTRIM HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, BRAY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
Physician and Manager—EDWARD HAUGHTON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., M.R.D.S., A.B., and Senr. Modr. in Natural Science, T.C.D.
Galtrim House (or Fairy Hill) is situated within twelve miles of Dublin, close to the Railway station; and but a short distance from the Dargle, Powerscourt Waterfall, the Glen of the Downs, and other far-famed beauties of the County Wicklow.
Immediately adjoining it Mr. Dargan has built the largest Turkish Bath in the British dominions, which communicates with the establishment by a private path.
The treatment is not confined to the use of Hydropathic remedies but comprises Baths, Shampooing, Medical Exercises, Galvanism, and Medicines, according as each class of remedies may be indicated by the nature of the complaint.
Trains arrive from Dublin almost every hour in the day.
TERMS:
Entrance Medical Fee, - - - - £1 1 0
Treatment, with Board and Residence in the Establishment, - - 2 0 0 to £3 0 0 ₩ week
Companions, not under treatment, 1 10 0 " 2 10 0 "
Fires in Bed-rooms, - - - - 0 1 0 per day.
NO EXTRA CHARGES.

ON SALE—BIRDS FOR THE MILLION. FREDRICK COLBERG, from Berlin, has the honour to announce to the Gentry and Public his arrival from Germany, with a great collection of German Canaries, and perfectly trained Bullfinches. This musical bird sings from eight to sixteen different changes.
FREDRICK COLBERG can dispose of them by Wholesale or Retail, and flatters himself he will be honoured with numerous orders.
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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY. JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concern, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage. BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c. HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

FINEST COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction.
H. LEEDOM AND CO., Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS. The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by JAMES LAMBERT, Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c., 64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. Manufacturers—Charles Ogleby and Co., London.

NEW SEEDS. THOMAS SIMPSON, No. 1, COLLEGE-GREEN, Having received, in fine condition, his well-selected supply of NEW SEEDS for the present and ensuing Seasons, comprising all the new and most approved kinds in cultivation, for VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN, FARM, &c., Begs to assure his numerous Friends every care possible shall be given in executing their commands, and solicits early orders. Catalogues supplied, post free, on application.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. Clinton, 76, Thames-street, London.

ROOM PAPER.—A most extensive and varied assortment of the newest patterns, from 4d. to 15s. per dozen. Builders' Ironmongery, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Stoves, &c. Window Glass, Polished Plate, Sheet, and Crown. Paints, Oils, Colours, Varnish, &c. Metal and Marble Mantelpieces.
THOMAS DOCKREL holds the largest stock of any house in the trade, which he will dispose of on liberal terms.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 68, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.
Agent to the Wearmouth Sheet and Crown, and the Thames Plate Glass Companies.

BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORES, MOUNTRATH-STREET, PILL-LANE, DUBLIN. SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS continue to carry on their business as heretofore in the above Concern.
☞ Due notice will be given on removal to their new premises, 55, HENRY-STREET.

BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

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DRAWING ACADEMY, 17, ELY-PLACE. MISS BANKS AND MISS A. PIKE.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several year a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Bohm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

TEN SHILLINGS per Quarter.—Morning and Evening French Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, by a French Professor, Graduate of Paris, and appointed by some of the best schools in Dublin.
11, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
A Special Morning Class for Ladies only, meets at about half-past 11 o'clock.
Special Class for Ecclesiastics.

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£600 TO BE LENT, in one or two sums, on unquestionable security.—Apply to R. G. Durdin, Solicitor, 65, Lower Mount-street, Dublin.

BILLS at Three Months, and other Securities Negociated. Apply, by letter only, to "L. M.," 24, Grafton-street.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR, 5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (late 11, Dawson-street,) Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £3 13s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT.
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

EDWARD MELMER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the newest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Drop Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.
WATCHES.
Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever, and Horizontal Movements by the best London and Swiss Makers.
Silver Horizontal Watches from........£2 0 0
Gold do. strong cases........5 0 0
Silver London-made Lever do........4 0 0
Gold do. do........8 0 0
All Engaged.
The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.
CLOCKS.
Paris and English made, from 10s. 6d. to 20 guineas.
E. M. solicits an inspection from intending purchasers of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite ten per cent. less than usually charged.
EDWARD MELMER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER.
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Hair Ornaments made to order.

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An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver.
Vinegarettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases. Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain. Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.
The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, &c.
Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The very beautiful article of Plate Glass, manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, from
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents for Ireland, 11 and 12, Cork-hill, Dublin.

BRONZED AND BERLIN IRON FENDERS. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET, Have on hands some beautiful New Designs in the above articles.
In Electro-Plate their Stock is largely assorted, and comprises Candlesticks, Table and Dessert Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, &c.
Among the other leading articles of their Stock are the following:
Warranted Table Cutlery,
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles,
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates,
Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges;
Also, Goddard's Patent Ranges, for which J. E. and Co. are sole Agents in Ireland.
Fenders and Fire-irons, Moderateur Lamps, &c.
Prices very moderate.
A splendid assortment of Gas Fittings, in two, three, and four-light Lustres, Globe Lights, Grecian Dishes, and Hall Lanterns; also some beautiful Crystal Lustres for Drawingrooms.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., House-Furnishing Ironmongers and Gas Fitters, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET. Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.

IRON BEDSTEADS WITH BEDDING in great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

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Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c. We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style. Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS. H. SAMUELSON, Working Watch and Clock Maker, 1, DUKE STREET, late of 12, Nassau-street, Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public that he has removed to No. 1, DUKE-STREET, within one door of Grafton-street, where he is supplied with an assortment of Watches, Chains, and Clocks, which he offers at very moderate prices, with every possible engagement. He also continues to execute Repairs of Watches and Clocks in the most efficient manner.
Gold Watches, made either by Mottu or Moulinie a Geneve, from £8 8s. upwards.
Second-class, but good serviceable Gold Watches, from £6.
Silver Watches, from £2 10s. upwards.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.
To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.
Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.
There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by at least one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from
G. OLDHAM AND CO., 64, DAME-STREET. DUBLIN; Or from JOHN CASSELL AND CO., 80, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.
☞ Agents wanted in every vacant place. Terms sent free by post.

SCIENCE VERSUS VERMIN—GREER'S PATENT ANTI-VERMIN PREPARATIONS, Scientific and infallible, are best, safest, and cheapest, for the destruction of every kind of VERMIN, whether in Houses or Lands, on Animals or Plants, 3d., 6d., and 1s., of all Druggists; genuine only with Patentee's name and address. Robert Greer, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Wholesale Agents for Ireland—M'Master & Co., 121, Capel-street; Goulding & Co., Cork; and Walkington & Son, Belfast.

Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 35, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens), A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

A STATEMENT.
AN INCUMBENT is anxious to submit for Christian consideration the following case. His Curate preaches the doctrines of free grace, and lives accordingly. His nett income is £60 per annum; he has 5 children, wife and self to support. The furnishing of his house has cost £60—on credit—and a long time must elapse before such can be saved. Would it not be brotherly to ASSIST him in PAYING OFF this DEBT?
Full particulars will be afforded at the Office of the *Record*, No. 169, Fleet-street, London, where donations will be received and acknowledged, directed for "Rev. the Incumbent."

Wants.

AS COOK and HOUSEKEEPER, where a Kitchenmaid is kept, a steady Woman, of long experience, and who understands her business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by the family she has just left; is a Protestant, and a native of England. Address "M. C.," 138, Abbey-street.

WANTS a Situation, as General Inside Servant, or would go in a weekly employment, to attend two or three gentlemen in their rooms, as Light Porter. Satisfactory references given. Is a Protestant, and has no incumbrance.—Please address "A.C.N." Irish Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF COLOUR wants a situation as Assistant Groom, or would wait at table; satisfactory references can be given.—Please address "G. G.," Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, A CHILD'S MAID, for the Country, to take charge of a baby seven months old; must be a Protestant; liberal wages given.—Apply on this and following day, between ten and twelve o'clock, at 72, Lower Gardiner-street.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER wants to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M. L., Mr. Riley's, No. 23, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c. Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to
T. P. JOSEPH & Co., 70, GREAT GUILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Cards.

LEVEE AND DRAWINGROOM. FIFTY CASTLE SUITS, for Sale or Hire at ROBINSON'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 13, COLLEGE-GREEN.

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PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c., Accurately and punctually Prepared, at BUTLER'S Medical Hall, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, By duly qualified Compounders.
February, 1860.

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THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DUNN'S SOLID MARKING INK PENCIL. This useful invention will be found, on trial, so simple and effective that it must entirely supersede Fluid Marking Ink. For Florists' use it will be found invaluable. To be had retail of all Chemists, Stationers, &c. Price 1s. 6d. each, and wholesale of the Agent, H. W. CROWHURST, 7, Fownes-street, Dublin.

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TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. The Highest Price given for Feathers.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

LIQUID GAS, and LAMPS for burning same, may be obtained of BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO., 23, MARY-STREET.

TOOTH-ACHE, FACE-ACHE, RHEUMATISM. SUFFERERS are invited to try ERSON'S REMEDIES. THOUSANDS have found Relief, and cheerfully testify the Fact. Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, only by WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, Medical Chemist and Dentist, DRUG HALL, 39, HENRY-STREET.

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"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.
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N.B.—We have just received, per the Herald, our first consignment of new Spring Goods from the Scotch Markets.

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THE EVENING DRESS SUIT.
BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS.
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Footman's Complete Suit £4 4 0
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DUBLIN AND PROVINCIAL CLUB.—THE LEVEE AND DRAWINGROOM.
Country Members are informed that the Beds are ready, and will be reserved according to the dates of application. For prospectus and admission, address "The Secretary, 38, Rutland-square."

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—We wish to call attention to our superior Stock of Ready-made Clothing for Winter wear. Being practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every garment is as well made as if specially ordered. We visit the different Woollen Markets each season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash. We visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the newest styles, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-made Clothing. One of the Firm personally superintends the cutting and getting up of every garment. The advantages, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general public. The following are a few of the leading garments in our warerooms:—The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty-Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.—BROWNE and PAYNE, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

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In Foreign Silks,
Embroidered Tulle and Tarlatan Dresses,
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Flowers, Feathers, and Lappets,
Best Paris Kid Gloves, Fans, &c.
At her Warerooms,
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A most elaborate and authentic view.
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Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
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The absolute removal of Corns and Bunions instantaneous, and efficacious cures without
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Importer of Foreign Cigars.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

Money is decidedly easier, but it is so only for those who don't want it—that is, those who have Government or other convertible stock, and can, by giving value for a great deal more than they want to borrow, get loans for a short period at £2 per cent., or probably a fraction lower, but discounts for the best bills are maintained at 3½ to 4 per cent., and even for those there is no great disposition for business; it may, therefore, be said, that any case is only temporary and conditional, depending on the course of events, whether it will become dearer or cheaper. Our own opinion is certainly not favourable to the latter. In ordinary times there is a very active demand for discounts for trade purposes during the Spring of the year; and in addition to the ordinary requirements for our export trade which has lately increased enormously,—as evidenced by the official returns given by us last week, we will shortly have an unnatural expansion in the different classes of our export business—especially those in the central parts of England as soon as the Commercial Treaty with France comes into active operation, which will be as soon as the exact principles by which our manufactures are to be governed become finally settled by Parliament.

We say that such expansion will be *unnatural* because of its extent we cannot yet form an idea, and until the public mind acquires a proper notion of the requirements in the foreign markets and of the extent to which consignments will be necessary, it is very likely that extravagant ideas will be formed of the demand which ought to spring up for British goods on the Continent as was the case when Australia became glutted with our exports. We do not want, however, to draw the slightest comparison between the Australian demand that was, and the Continental demand that will be, because more accurate, and more frequent, in fact, daily information will reach us regarding the state of the Continental markets; but we adduce it as collateral evidence that the demand for money will be so great for manufacturing purposes in anticipation, that we fear the present rates for discount will not only be maintained but be after a while considerably increased.

Until, therefore, the condition of our money market becomes *accustomed* to what we may term the new *regime*, and habituated to the change in our system, it is likely that it will be subject to continual derangement and fluctuations, not altogether owing to the demand to which we have alluded, but also to the constant changes of the relations between France and England, and the fluctuations in the rates of exchange.

The Bank return is good again this week; there is an increase of nearly half a million in the revenue, and of £50,000 in the Bullion, which amounts now to £15,152,824. The imports of precious metals during the week have been very small—indeed not more than about £20,000, but the Australian arrivals are daily expected; at least nearly one-quarter of a million is due. As we stated during the week the drain to the East has been comparatively stopped, but there is still a considerable demand for the Indian rupee paper, and as long as that continues, payment for it must go out in specie.

When we wrote this day week the discussion on the Budget was expected, and public anxiety regarding the fate of Mr. Disraeli's motion kept the prices of funds down. The Government had a majority, and funds rose, and continued to rise. Mr. Du Cane's motion kept up suspense then; that was also defeated, and by a larger majority; but the effect on funded securities was not observable, the conduct of Austria towards England, the continuance of the rupture between the Pope and the Emperor, and the state of Continental politics in consequence, and some silly rumour about the Channel Fleet making a demonstration against Spain, counteracted any good effect which might otherwise have arisen. Funds then remain dull still, the "Bulls" are probably getting less sanguine and wish to realise; particularly as Lord John Russell will bring forward his Reform Bill on Thursday night, the discussion on which will cause fresh uneasiness.

The market for British Railway Stocks was good, and it is generally felt that the prospects of the English lines are better, resulting from the improvement in the management, which is in a great degree owing to the conduct of the shareholders themselves, who, since the Redpath and Robson frauds are more disposed to investigate and check the conduct of our railway managers.

Notwithstanding the generally improving rates for Metals, the Mining Share market was weak and more neglected, and any demand was more for Speculative than Dividend Stocks. Business in Mining Stocks entered in the London Stock Exchange list is, however, improving, and this is owing to the prevailing and increasing disposition to have official quotations for the business done.

Now for to-day's transactions.—Dealings were very limited both in Stocks and Shares; and in the absence of better prices from London the were weak; Consols and new three per cents having been rather offered at the quotations, which were 94⅛ and 93⅞ respectively. Nothing done in Local or in Railway Debentures; with the exception of Irish South-Eastern 5 per cents. 3½ years to run, dealt in at ⅛ premium. Banking Shares all firm and in demand no Bank Stock offering. Steam Shares rather weak; Atlantics, Old Steam, and Dundalks offered. City of Dublin Shares of 1836 rather buyers; this is owing to the intention on the part of the City of Dublin Company to relieve this class of the Stock from the greater liability which is now attached to it, and to assimilate its nature to the other portion of the company's stock. Ship Builders fell 10s., but rather steady at the reduced price. But little doing in the small Mining Shares. Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Coppers are in active demand; sellers of General Mining Company Railway Shares rather weaker in tone; Downs, Bandons, and Passages offered, as also Dublin and Wicklows, Dundalk and Enniskillens, Killarney Junctions, and Limericks, at last prices. Belfast Junctions done at previous price, but rather weaker in tone. Cashel Stock, Midlands, and Irish South-Easterns steady. Railway Preference were rather better, and, generally, they may be considered as steady. In Miscellaneous Shares no change; buyers of Alliance Gas, Grand Canals, National Insurance, and Patriotic Insurance.

We have before alluded to the Waterford and Limerick statement of accounts. The meeting of the Company was held on Thursday and, although there was a good deal of angry discussion, there was much less than we expected, owing, probably, to the immense majority which the directors had in proxies, more votes having been polled on this last occasion than on any other we have heard of. Without exception the situation of the Waterford and Limerick Railway on the map of Ireland is the most advantageous one a line of railway could occupy; but the property has been ruined by the errors of former and local mismanagement; the great evil is, that the amount of the preference stock is almost as much as that of the original—the great bulk of the former is held in or about Waterford, and the principal portion of the latter in Dublin and England; the consequence is, that the preference holders have no fears about their own condition, and are indifferent about that of the original proprietors, while those in Waterford, who are original holders care less for the small amount of the stock they hold, than for the prosperity of Waterford, which will affect them more, and which would be injured by a lease of the line. On the other hand the great mass of the original holders care nothing about Waterford, or anything but the advancement of their own interests as shareholders, and they are, therefore, anxious to lease the line to the Great Southern Company, as the best alternative they have; there are therefore, two great, and we fear irreconcileable classes; and we only hope that the prosperity of the company, and the consequent advancement of the South of Ireland by cross-channel intercourse, will not be sacrificed between the contending parties.

The meeting of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company was held on Friday, and it was a very satisfactory one. There is but one matter for observation and it is one deserving special attention. Heretofore the preference holders in any railway could insist on receiving, not only full interest, but, if the company were in a condition to pay any arrears of interest which might remain due, in respect of such preference shares. The law now is altered, and preference holders are, in future, to be in the same position as original holders, merely having a priority. The directors of the Wicklow Company hope to get an exemption from the latter clause, in their case, and thus be enabled to place on the market, preference shares leaving a low rate of interest.

The utiliziaton of her coal fields has been one of the chief means of making England the prosperous, wealthy, and powerful nation she is, and although it is not at all likely that the fuel of Ireland will be productive of such results, it is at least a gratification to find that gas from turf is not a fiction, and that every town in Ireland—no matter how far removed from the sea coast—can now be as well lighted as Dublin, or any of our large cities. These remarks are suggested by the report of the new Mullingar Gas Company, by which we find that the company took advantage of Mr. R. L. Johnson's patent for the manufacture of gas from peat or coal, that gentleman completing, according to the report, in "a highly satisfactory manner" the contracts for the gas apparatus, main pipes, public lamps, meters, &c., &c., within the prescribed time, and at a cost under the original estimate. We trust Mullingar will not be the last town to be lighted from Irish peat, and we think every credit is due to the inventor of the process who has laboured long and perseveringly to obtain his object.

The following vessels have arrived during the week from foreign ports:—

Ann Warren,	Havre,	95 tons sugar.
Margaret,	Nantes,	67 tons wheat.
Hermanns,	Rotterdam,	77 tons sugar, &c.
Marie Zoe,	Dunkirk,	85 tons wheat flour.
Odessa Packet,	Taganrog,	274 tons wheat.
Kate,	Caen,	69 tons blocks of stone.

The following are the vessels bound for foreign ports which cleared outwards during the week:—

Agnes Anderson,	St. John's, N.B.,	1088 tons.
Rubicon,	Calcutta,	555 tons.
Wanderer,	Cadiz and Quebec,	263 tons.
Eugenie,	St. John's, N.B.,	1174 tons.

The following is our usual statement of the exports of porter from the 18th to the 24th instant inclusive:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	Hlf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.
Guinness & Co. ...	606	104	1485	—
Manders & Co. ...	117	39	1470	—
Watkins & Co., ...	61	40	153	—
Findlater & Co. ...	58	35	143	42
Jameson, Pim, & Co.	52	28	115	—
Darcy & Son, ...	22	40	230	10
Also 2 Butts				40
Brenan, Price, & Co.	19	1	104	—
Swetman & Co. ...	16	14	60	4
Caffrey, ...	16	2	40	10

We understand that the first of the new Holyhead boats—the Ulster—built by Mr. Laird, was launched at Liverpool to-day. The Directors of the City of Dublin Company went over in the Iron Duke, to witness the ceremony, and partake of the grand *dejeuner* given on the occasion.

The following is the amount of Custom Duties during the last week:—Tea, £7,341 12s. 11d.; sugar, £1,636 1s. 8d.; refined sugar, £1,262 17s. 10d.; coffee, £69 4s. 6d.; wine, £75 18s. 11d.; spirits, £137 17s. 1d.; tobacco, £4,191 17s. 4d.; miscellaneous, £521 12s. 7d.; being £15,237 2s. 10d., against £19,198 the corresponding week in last year.

At the solicitation of some of our readers, we subjoin a price-list, showing the value of stocks and shares to-day, as compared with last Saturday. Where two or three quotations have appeared, we have adopted the highest in every case:—

	Feb. 18th	Feb. 25th
Consols ...	94⅛	94⅛
New Three per Cents. ...	94⅛	93⅞ 93
RAILWAYS.		
Belfast and Ballymena ...	48	48
Cork and Bandon ...	15½	15½
Cork and Passage ...	11½	11½
Belfast Junction ...	46½	46½
Dublin and Drogheda ..	77½	77½
Dublin and Kingstown ...	200	200
Dublin and Wicklow ...	5¼	5¼
Dundalk and Enniskillen	14½	14½
Great Southern and Western ...	111½	112½
Irish South Eastern ...	7½	7½
Midland Great Western ...	58¾	58¾
Waterford and Limerick...	26½	26½
BANKS.		
Bank of Ireland ...	239¾	239¾
Hibernian ..	34½	34½
National ...	61½	61½
Royal ...	23¾	23¾
STEAM.		
Atlantic ...	4½	4
British and Irish ...	40½	40½
City of Dublin ...	92	89
Steam ship Building Co....	53	51½
Dundalk ...	11½	11
MINES.		
Carysfort ...	10s 6d	10s 6d
Connorree ...	15s 0d	15s 0d
General Mining Company	5	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland ...	13½	13½
Wicklow Copper ...	55	55½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alliance Gas ...	9¾	3¾
Grand Canal ...	47½	47½
National Insurance ...	35	35
Patriotic Insurance ...	5¾	5¾

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—Feb. 25.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	95⅛
Account,	95⅛ ¼
New Threes,	95⅛
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	95⅛ ¼ ⅛ 5
Account,	95 ⅛ 5
New Threes,	95⅛ ¼
12-30 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞ 5
Account	95
New Threes	95⅛ ¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞ 5
Account,	95⅛
New Threes,	95⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞ 5
Account,	95⅛
New Threes,	95⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Caledonians 98½ ¼; Eastern Counties, 57 to ½; Great Northern, 108½; Great Westerns, 69½ ¾; London and North Western, 99⅞ 100 99⅞; Midland Stock, 109½ ¾ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93 to ½. Consols opened very firm, and advanced to 95¼, but buyers were not supported, declining to 95 sellers, at which price they are now steady. Indian Loan, 104 to ½. Shares opened good, and prices for a time showed a slight advance upon closing rates of yesterday, but they are now a shade easier upon Consols. Canadian dull. French flat. Lombardos, ¼ to ½ premium.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 98½; Eastern Counties, 57½ 8; Great Northern, 100½ ¾; Midland Stock, 0; South Eastern, 0; Chester and Holyhead, 51 ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ 2½; Great Northern A, 99 ½ 100; Great Western, 69½ 1½; Great Western of Canada, 16 5-16 7-16; Grand Trunks, 8¾ ½; London and North Western, 99½ ½; London and South Western, 95 2½; Leeds Northern, 47 ½; North British, 61½ ¾; Consols opened very firm and advanced to 95½ to ¼, but declined to 94 15-16, but towards the close they rallied a little, and are now 95 buyer. Indian Scrip 104½. Shares without any particular change, and prices closed very much same as yesterday, with little doing. Canadians without change. French flat, without change.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVG.—The Funds opened at yesterday's prices, being supported by the large Ministerial majority, and by the favourable Bank Returns, but a decline subsequently took place. Share markets, firm; the Board of Trade Returns issued to-day, give the exports of January at 9,866,497 against 9,598,433 for corresponding month last year.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds have been affected to-day, by the statement of the Channel fleet having sailed for the Tagus, the inference being that the movement may have been caused by a necessity for having a force within any summons of Morocco, owing to some new manifestations of desire on the part of Spain, for permanent aggrandisement in that region. The Railway market was flatter in the morning with the funds, but speedily rallied, the lower prices bringing purchasers; the heavier stocks having shown the greatest strength especially Midland. The produce markets during the week have been rather quiet. When the Budget and its requisite modifications have passed a more active demand, for leading articles may be expected to arise.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds opened with a dull appearance, owing to the departure of the Channel fleet for Lisbon connected with the territorial demand made by Spain on Morocco. At one period a reduction of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. was quoted, but reports that the Bank return would be favourable, and that ministers are certain of a large majority, caused a decided rally. Consols finally left off the same as yesterday, with a firm appearance, but the demand for money continues very moderate, best bills taken at 3¾ per cent., or in exceptional instances, a fraction lower. No operation in bullion at the Bank to-day. The Bank return shows an increase of £473,292, in the total reserve of notes and coin.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 3-15 P.M.—The market has been very dull. Rentes opened at 68-15; closed rather flat at 67-85, or about the same as yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—FEBRUARY 25

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols ...	94⅛
Ditto for Account, 8th March ...	94⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock ...	93⅞ 94
Ditto for new Account, 8th March ...	93⅞
Ditto for new Account, 9th April ...	93⅞ 94
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid, ...	61½xd & b
STEAM.	
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company ...	52½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Irish South Eastern 5 per cent. £500 ...	100⅛
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid, ...	46½
Great Southern and Western Stock, ...	112½xd
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny) ...	7½ 7
Midland Great Western, ...	58¾
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	
Ditto, Class B ...	10⅛
...	10
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	97½ 98x
Wateford and Limerick, 5 per cent. per perpetual	10½ ⅛

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 29th February. Names to be furnished on or before the 28th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols......	94½ ¼	94⅛ ¼	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Ditto for account......		94⅛ ¼		94⅛		94⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced......						
New 3 per Cent Stock....	94⅛ 94	94⅛ ¼	94⅛ 94⅛	94⅛ ¼	94 93⅞	93⅞ 94
Ditto for account......	94 94⅛	94⅛ ¼	94⅛	94⅛	93⅞ 94	93⅞
Bank Stock..............						93⅞ 94

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—FEB. 27.
Morning Tide, 1-45. Evening Tide, 2-4.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communicatin can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 25, amounted to 52,399 copies, making an average of 8,733 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Three nights only—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—The Opera of "Traviata."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Gisippus;" "Black-eyed Susan;" to conclude with "Wide-Awake."

LIVERIES.
The superior style, durability, and excellence of our LIVERIES are acknowledged, while the prices are strictly moderate.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

SHOOTING OR LOUNGE SUITS,
CUT AND FINISHED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE,
£3 3s.,
FROM THE SCOTCH ANGOLA,
Thoroughly shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Merchant Tailors,
54, DAME-STREET.
(Successors to John Lee.)

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 27.

WE publish to-day a letter from the Lord Primate to the Secretaries of the Church Education Society which will, no doubt, be read with interest by all those interested in the great question of Education. His Lordship has, by his faithful labours for upwards of half a century, gained the well-merited esteem and respect of the Irish Church. His opinion is, therefore, entitled to our most careful consideration. And, if we must, as in the present instance, differ from him, it is because we feel that it is our imperative duty so to do. His Grace recommends in some cases submission to the National System. Has he, then, joined the Wesleyans and Presbyterians, who merged their once noble protest in a compromise with the Board? Far from it. The ground taken by his lordship for such an accommodation is totally different from that adopted by them. They discovered that to require every child to read the Scriptures was wrong, and that the National Board rule was right. Our Primate, however, still holds the first to be right, and the latter objectionable. He would advise submission to the Board in cases of necessity alone—just as the rules of a poorhouse are submitted to by a starving pauper. His heart is still with the Church Education Society, and in every other case he unhesitatingly recommends a firm adhesion to its principles. When Church Schools are in need of the necessary funds, his Grace would urge the patrons "to renewed efforts to raise them from their "present depressed condition." Should this appeal be unavailing, he then, as a last resource, advises them to "seek for aid from the Commissioners of "National Education." The Society for Church Education concurs most heartily with his Grace's advice to the patrons. Their conscientious convictions will not, however, permit them to go further. They receive "his Grace's announcement with the most "respectful deference," but feel that to place any of their schools under the National System is a practical surrender of their principles. They consider that absolute duties are not affected by outward circumstances, and that the obligation of Scriptural instruction is, at all times, equally binding. For some minds a national and united education possesses great charms. For us it has none; union *in itself* is no assured good. Its value depends upon its foundation and its object; and these, in the present system, are decidedly unsound.

The Church Education Society, patronised as it is by the Bishops and Clergy of Ireland, may, in a subordinate sense, be designated the Church in her educational office—the Church education in addition to the Church preaching. The Scriptures, in their integrity, are taught to all who attend its schools. While children of Episcopalians are instructed in the accredited formularies of the Established Faith, Dissenters and Romanists are under no such restriction, being only bound to read the Scriptures. There is no compulsion here. Education, of which the daily perusal of the Bible forms an essential part, is *offered* to all who attend. And since parents who disapprove of this have the option of sending their children, it may reasonably be concluded that the parents of those who attend entertain no objection to Scriptural instruction. Why, then, should these Schools, which in England would meet with encouragement and sympathy, be treated with such contumely in Ireland? *Anti*-National Convent Schools, in which the Bible is rejected, and prayers which we are bound to believe idolatrous taught, receive monetary aid from the Board, while Church Schools are refused a penny because in them the Bible is recognised, and worship paid to the true God.

Church Education is, we conceive, not only our right but our duty, and our claim for it can never cease until the word of Him, who said—"Go teach all nations," be proved to be a false command.

Let us, then, hold fast the principle for which we have contended against all opposition for 30 years. Let us support more zealously our Church Education Society now that it has "fallen upon evil times and evil days," convinced that if we would be faithful to our Church, Scriptural Education must be our watchword for ever.

IF it be true that a continuous line of advertisements, collected from the newspaper press of the country, would show distinctly the pattern of the age through which it ran, so, by a glance at those silent voices which cry from the press now, we can learn not only the wants and wishes of our day, but the designs and artifices which men will resort to. A class of mysterious advertisements has latterly appeared which displays, in the strongest light, at once the roguery and the credulity of thousands. Benevolent individuals who, through modesty, we suppose, do not desire their names to be paraded before the public, are ever eager to place all gentlemen who apply to them in possession of a certain income of £2 a week, for the trifling sum of half-a-crown---like one lately exposed in the columns of the *Times*, whose "secret" consisted in buying 2cwt. of potatoes, baking them, and selling them, while hot, in the public streets, for a penny a piece. Some of these swindlers realise considerable fortunes by the most nefarious schemes, concealed under the most philanthropic pretences---as that Mr. Fynn, who for years lived abroad at the expense of the poor governesses whom he managed to victimise, and whose reputation, as well as whose money, was unhappily placed in his power. A furniture broker made his fortune by an advertisement, headed, "Advice to Persons about to Marry." *Punch* followed up this heading by the single word, "*don't*," as the substitute for four-posted beds and nursery furniture. The ridicule thus cast upon this class of advertisements drove them for a while from the London newspapers; and the exposure of nefarious schemes, hidden under specious disguise, has led to a refusal on the part of newspapers to insert any anonymous advertisement for which they have not some guarantee. But the most active caution cannot always succeed in effecting the exclusion of swindling advertisements from papers whose great circulation renders them an effective means of forwarding such schemes. Our readers may have remarked in our own columns an advertisement addressed "To the Unmarried"—always, of course, a numerous, inexperienced, and rather anxious class. A Mr. J. C. Clinton offered to place all candidates for marriage, whether "young or old, "rich or poor, handsome or ugly, in possession of a "secret by which they could infallibly win the affec-"tions of as many of the opposite sex as they could "desire." We are bound to state that this gentleman is one of our most constant advertisers, and most punctual in his payments. Still, we have a duty to perform, even were his secret as powerful as he represents it to be. Fancy how unpleasant a state of things would result if one man, possessed of such a talisman, could win the affections of some hundred young ladies, or if one young lady should captivate as many of the opposite sex as even her heart could desire. The result of such a secret must be something awful to contemplate. As public guardians, it was our duty to ascertain the existence of so wonderful a talisman, and the results of inquiry prove that it is no less our duty to protect the young and the unwary from a gross deception.

The advertisement has a very disinterested appearance at first sight—"Send a stamped addressed enve-"lope to the advertiser, who will put you in possession "of a secret." As the stamped addressed envelope can bring no gain to the advertiser, young ladies and gentlemen may infer that he is a *bona fide* and generous philanthropist, who wishes, from pure love, to communicate his secret to all who consult him. No such thing. The first "stamped addressed" envelope brings to the applicant an ominous "warning," in which the advertiser repudiates any connexion with a rival in his trade, whose advice to a lover is, "if he is forbidden the house, and the "windows are barred, let him get down the chimney, "and if brothers, guardians, or second-hand lovers "won't listen to reason, they can be challenged, shot "at, or horsewhipped." This "warning" concludes with a hope that advertiser will hear from the applicant again, which, of course, entails further correspondence and more stamped envelopes. A "circular" also is enclosed, demanding for the secret two shillings, which "may be remitted in postage "stamps" and another stamped envelope. And at last, on receipt of this two shillings, there is sent a half-sheet of printed foolscap containing the wonderful secret.

In the first place, a young lady must make up her mind "as to the man she would like for a husband." Rather a difficult thing, we should say, in itself. Next, she is not "only to *appear* deeply interested "in what he tells her," but what is, perhaps, harder still, "she must allow him to talk as long as he "thinks proper." If he be bashful, "she is "to draw him out." At every meeting, "she "must endeavour to ascertain what he has been "doing since the last saw him;" a subject of examination possibly more embarrassing than any proposed by the Staff College. And lastly, she is to suit her taste to his, "to talk of everything he likes to talk about, and avoid everything that he avoids."

The advice to gentlemen is nearly similar to that given to the opposite sex. He must have "some-"thing fresh to tell the lady every day." Nor need he be at a loss, "as by merely *reading the newspapers*, "he may obtain much information which he can im-"part to her." He is to be as amusing as possible, "for the funny man is always a favourite with the "ladies." He is, also, "to agree with her in every-"thing, and above all things speak well of her friends "and relatives," especially of his intended mother-in-law. Lastly, "he is to submit to the wishes of the "woman he loves *in everything*, and never allow him-"self to be put out of temper."

There is nothing new or wonderful, strange or mysterious, in all this. They are the most trite and common-place maxims possible: young people "about to marry" seem to know them instinctively. Certainly they are not worth the "stamped addressed "envelope," much less the extra two shillings. The whole scheme approaches to a plan for procuring money under false pretences. The real danger, however, is lest young and innocent persons should be entrapped into a correspondence from which they may not be able to extricate themselves without loss or difficulty, with a person of whom they can know nothing. As we have unwittingly given extensive circulation to the advertisement, we endeavour to correct its effect by the publication of "the secret."

The *Times* on the Result of Mr Du Cane's motion.—

The majority of 116, in a very full House, against Mr. Du Cane's motion is just what might be expected from the rather remarkable fact that no one of its supporters, however ingenious or eloquent, has produced one real objection to the Treaty with France and the financial measures of Government. There have been objections without number, and they have been stated with effect; but they have all been such as, rightly reasoned upon told the other way. As a matter of sentiment, for example, we may all deplore that a Treaty has been signed, and that the two Governments do not spontaneously vie with one another indoing what is even more beneficial to their own people than to their neighbours But, if our side of the Treaty is itself a national benefit the French side is so much in addition. The objection that France has not conceded more admits that any concession is a gain, and surrenders the whole objection to a Treaty, as such. The objection that French wine is a luxury is really an objection to the Tariff which made it a luxury, not to the Treaty which will cheapen and extend its use. The objection that our side of the Treaty must extend to Spain and all other countries, without any conditions on their part, can only be urged by sticklers for reciprocity. The objection that our manufacturers will gain little might be strong if urged by themselves, but not when urged against them by politicians who also believe the Treaty to be too much in the interest of trade. The objection that France is hostile and warlike points to any fair and ordinary means for dividing her high intelligence and vast resources to the pursuits of peace. The objection that the French side of the bargain, if such it is to be considered, is not so complete and expeditious as ours, concedes that what is to be done is so good when it comes that we may complain of a single day's delay. The objections taken to the clause respecting coal are on grounds of national sentiment and constitutional propriety, for no man in his senses imagines that with or without a Treaty, we shall either lay an export duty on coal within the next ten years, or scruple to prohibit exportation altogether, should the safety of the country happen to require it. The Paper-duty has only once or twice appeared in the debate. Though the Income-tax occupies an important place in Mr. Du Cane's motion, it has generally been left to its own demerits. That its continuance and aggravation are in themselves objectionable all of us must feel; but the question is, whether what we purchase is worth the cost. The nation has considered the restoration of our defences worth ninepence a pound on our incomes, and can hardly think tenpence a-pound too high a price for adding to this work a peaceable and beneficial policy, calculated to supersede the necessity of ruinous armaments.

An opposition of this nature could not be real or sincere, for it is impossible not to feel that they who make it would be ready to overrule it, and that it only needed a higher interest or a master sentiment to swallow every one of these scruples or objections. From Mr. Disraeli downwards there is not one of the Conservative body who has not dreamt long ago of a Commercial Treaty with France as the best thing that could happen to either of these countries. The objections to this attempt could only be on special grounds, and Mr. Walpole has shown some professional skill in presenting the difficulty of the Budget at its largest apparent dimensions. Reserving his speech to the last night, he has given an impression of the Debate, and consentrated in one focus the multitude of questions raised by the Budget. With a singular combination of fidelity and artifice, like that of a bad photograph, he has put the Budget before us with seeming honesty, but just given the turn of his mind against it. To no one of the objections made by his former friends and colleagues does he give his adhesion, but he wishes to convey the impression that the Budget is too much and too multifarious, and that, if he must single out anything, the remission of the Paper-duty is hardly worth the additional penny in the pound on our incomes. The proposed changes are, indeed, comprehensive and large. It is a great deal to do, and a great responsibility to incur, and the House of Commons can hardly fail to do some portions of the talk not so well as some others, but when Mr. Gladstone is rated for a morbid industry of innovation and greed of interference it should be considered that there is much to be done; that we have almost suspended reforms for some years, whether in finance or other matters; and that the present occasion, whether as regards foreign or domestic affairs, is one that has not occurred for many years, and may not occur again in our time. Session after session we have had nothing but excuse for doing nothing. So many have been the hindrances and interruptions that even the class-sufferers have no longer trodden the steps of the Treasury, and there was an end to the Englishman's right of deputation. Everything has been added to the endless arrears. With the reform of the representation before us it would be idle to expect a better opportunity of Financial Reform than now occurs; so there is a mountain of work and a forest of details to be mastered by somebody or other. Mr. Gladstone is the man for the occasion. Since he is at the Exchequer, the largeness and variety of the Budget is its great recommendation. It suggests a marvellous accord between the occasion, the man, and the measure. It would be a waste of all three not to accept them. Let not Mr. Gladstone be wasted on a mere provisional Budget, and let not the opportunity be thrown away on some petty financial question.

The *Morning Herald* on Mr. Bernal Osborne's Speech on Friday night:—

Nobody could persuade poor Liston that his forte was comedy. Nature, he insisted, had intended him for high tragedy. His shape, his face, his accents, he contended, marked him out for something above broad farce or even elegant comedy. The public did all it could to drive the strange fancy out of his head, but it never succeeded. He lived and died a martyr to the undiscerning tastes of the nation. Mr Bernal Osborne evidently labours under a similar hallucination. He aspires to be a statesman, and the House of Commons will only have him as a jester. He professes an opinion, and the House laughs at it as a joke. He advances an argument, and everybody yawns and wonders when the next point is coming to relieve his prolix reasonings. If he would only be content with raising a laugh he might be an acquisition to the ranks of our modern orators; but he will be argumentative, and he becomes a bore. The public does not require much consistency in its leading statesmen. It certainly feels a shock when men like Lords Palmerston and Russell, four or five Chancellors of the Exchequer, and a dozen other authorities quietly eat their words; but charitably leaves a wide margin to official consciences, and, perhaps, contents itself with the reflection, which satisfies the *Times*, that if such men as Mr. Gladstone change their views, they must have very good reason for so doing. But the immunity held out to statesmen of Mr. Gladstone's stamp is not extended to the class of politicians to which Mr. Bernal Osborne belongs. There is nothing to relieve his inconsistency or to palliate his audacity; and we scarcely wonder so much at his tergiversation as at his taking the trouble to propound an opinion at all. Mr. Du Cane's motion aims at no one part of the Budget more than the tenpenny Income-tax, and Mr. Bernal Osborne, of course, votes with the Government. But does Mr. Bernal Osborne recollect his own words in 1848, when he opposed a sevenpenny Income-tax? Why at that time there was scarcely a living authority on taxation whom the member for Liskeard did not press into his service. He came down to the House with a complete epitome of "Hansard." He had a little telling paragraph for every possible opponent. He silenced Mr. Labouchere with one extract, and Lord John Russell with another. He condemned Sir Robert Peel from his own lips, and wound up his series of quotations by a passage from one of Mr. Sheil's speeches, which ran as follows:—"Of all the imposts which it is possible for perverse ingenuity to devise, an income-tax is the most prejudicial to the interest, offensive to the feelings, abhorrent to the religious sentiments, and revolting to the moral sense, of the English people." "I fully participate in those sentiments," said Mr. Bernal Osborne. But one would have thought, that after collating all these extracts that Mr. Bernal Osborne had at least one strong point—hatred of Income-tax. We have now an opportunity of testing the strength of his conviction. It is not a sevenpenny but a tenpenny Income-tax that is proposed; and it is not as a temporary expedient, but as a permanent item of revenue, that it is to be regarded. But the member for Liskeard has forgotten all his old indignation. He raises only the feeblest protest against the odious impost, and in fact argues apparently with the greatest earnestness in favour of a scheme of which it is the very corner stone.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

Mr. Du Cane's resolution was lost, last night, in the House of Commons by a majority of 116—225 members, including the tellers, voted in favour of the motion, 341 supported the Treaty and Budget. Forty-four Irish members were reckoned among the minority; 31 members representing Irish constituents voted with the majority; 13 Irish members paired in favour of Mr. Du Cane's motion. You will thus see that fifty-seven Irish members disapprove of the measures of the Government, whilst thirty-seven are prepared to swallow the doubled Income-tax. Eleven of Ireland's representatives were not forthcoming on the occasion. For the present, cotton, coal, and iron carry the day, and the struggle has terminated in disaster. It is easy, now that the fight is over, to speculate what might have been done, what better course could have been adopted; but it is easier to criticise than to construct, and all agree that to have allowed the opportunity to have passed without examining the Budget and Treaty, or entering a protest against the danger impending, would have convicted the main body of the great Conservative party of deserting their principles without an effort to save them. It is most amusing to hear the taunts that are thrown out by the Government against the Opposition. They call them theorists and speculators, whereas the practical men—the Hubbards and the Barings of the House—men known over the world as practical financiers, were amongst the denouncers of the present schemes. One good thing will follow the Debate: the speeches, when read by the country, will show the thoughtful that there are other interests in this mighty Empire worth attending to besides those over which John Bright rules; and, by-the-bye, this last gentleman is mentioned as the new Postmaster-General, in succession to Lord Elgin, who goes to China. Should this arrangement take place, the Cabinet will consist of 9 Whigs, 4 Peelites, and 3 Manchesterians;—"for in companions that do converse and waste the time together, whose souls do bear an equal yoke of love, there must be needs a like proportion of lineament, of manner, and of spirit." I should like to know the governing principle of the new body. How Lord Palmerston and John Bright will arrange the expedition to China; indeed the millenium is approaching, and the lion and the lamb are prepared to lie down together; but it is one comfort that the Court loves not coalitions, and their disputing policy will soon be brought to light, unless the break-ers-ahead previously prove their destruction, for it is not the first time that "Johnny upset the coach," and my Lord John Russell has given notice that he will lay upon the table his well-hashed dish, in the form of a Bill, further to amend the laws relating to the Representation of the People in Parliament, on which occasion also Mr. Cardwell will try his 'prentice hand on Ireland, in the shape of a Reform Bill for that part of the United Kingdom.

The length of our Parliamentary Reports has compelled us to hold over several letters of correspondents till to-morrow.

Fashionable Intelligence.

LONDON, SATURDAY.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, honoured the performance at the Adelphi Theatre with their presence on Thursday evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard, arrived at Buckingham Palace yesterday morning, from Frogmore, on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince Consort rode on horseback yesterday morning, attended by his Equerry in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Helena, and attended by the Countess of Desart, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, went to the South Kensington Museum in the afternoon.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, honoured the performance at Covent-garden Theatre with their presence in the evening.

The Earl of Erne has arrived at his residence, 95, Eaton-square, London, from Ireland.

Colonel Knox Gore, family and suite, have arrived at Belleek Manor, Ballina.

The O'Grady has left Thornfield, for his residence, Kilballyowen, Bruff, county Limerick.

Sir E. Grogan, M.P., and Mr. Ayshford Wise, M.P., have arrived at the Burlington Hotel.

Sir John Young, Bart., has left the Bilton Hotel for London.

Lady Oranmore, the Hon. Geoffry Guthrie, and the Hon. Mrs. Guthrie have left the Bilton Hotel, for Castlemagarrett, county Mayo.

General Porter has left the Bilton, for Carrickmacross.

Colonel and Mrs. Long have arrived at the Burlington Hotel, Cork-street, from Bromley Hall, Kent.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ricketts and Mrs. Ricketts have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, from Loughborough.

Mr. Pugh, M.P., and Mrs. Pugh have arrived at the Albemarle Hotel, Albemarle-street, from their seat, Llanerchydol, Montgomeryshire.

Allan Pollok, Esq., Mrs. Pollok, and the Misses Pollok, have arrived at Lismany, Ballinasloe, from Broom, Mearns, Glasgow.

Thomas Stratford Eyre, Esq., J.P., of Eyreville, is at present staying at the Hibernian Hotel, Dublin.

The Right Hon. John W. Fitzpatrick has arrived at Lisduff from Abbeyleix.

Mr. Eyre Burton Powell has been appointed to the office of Director-General of Education, Madras Presidency.

Arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—The Earl of Dunraven, Admiral Sir Burton and Lady Macnamara, Mr and Mrs H Lloyd, General Vigors, Rev Mr and Mrs Cottingham, Rev Mr Nunn, Rev Mr Heywood, Mrs James Foster, Mrs N Archdall, Mr and Mrs Moore, Mrs and Miss Saunders, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Brien, Mr and Mrs Fassett, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Howard, Mrs and Miss Jackson, Mr and Mrs Ward, Miss Bevan, Messrs G L Staunton, Huchenson, Power, Davis, Hughes, Andrews. Departures—Lady Rossmore, Mr and Miss Wauchope, for Rossmore Park; Hon Colonel Browne, for Galston Park; Rev Mr and Mrs Gordon, for Cork; Mrs and Miss Grubb, for Tipperary; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Dames, for Green Hill, King's County; Mr and Mrs Trout, for Cork.

The Army.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday morning, the screw steamship Malvina, from Plymouth, arrived at the North Wall, bringing on board one officer and one sergeant in charge of thirty-six men of the City of Dublin Militia, who have volunteered into several regiments of the line. They proceeded direct to Portobello Barracks.

The following General Order, dated Horse Guards, Feb. 23, was issued on Friday:—

"1. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief having had under consideration the present expenses necessarily incurred by officers of cavalry, and anxious to reduce them as far as practicable, has the satisfaction of announcing to the army that her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of a reduction of the regulation prices for commissions in the cavalry of the Line, which will accordingly for the future be as follows—viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel ...		
Major ...	£4,500	instead of £6,175
Captain ...	3,200	" 4,075
Lieutenant ...	1,800	" 3,225
Cornet ...	700	" 1,190
...	450	" 840

"The difference in value between the late and proposed regulation price of a cavalry commission will be paid to the retiring officer from the reserve fund at the disposal of the Secretary of State for War.

"The price which an officer will pay on promotion by purchase to the higher ranks will be—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel ...	£1,300,	instead of £1,600
Captain to be Major ...	1,400	" 1,350
Lieutenant to be Captain ...	1,100	" 2,035
Cornet to be Lieutenant ...	250	" 350

"2. His Royal Highness also promulgates, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, the following revised regulations regarding the purchase of officers' chargers from the ranks—viz.:—

"Every officer of cavalry and Horse Artillery, and of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, below the rank of regimental field officer is permitted to select two horses as chargers from the ranks, with the exception of medical officers, veterinary surgeons, paymasters, and quartermasters, who may select one each, under the following conditions, viz.:—

"The price to be paid will be the price allowed by regulation for the purchase of remounts."

Other regulations followas to seniority in choice of chargers, rules as to disposing of them, first chargers not to be used for hunting, &c.

The authorities at the Horse Guards, having taken into consideration the frequent cases of desertion in the army, and the repeated offence of re-enlistment induced by the temptation of the Government bounty, have resolved on the following regulations, which were made known last night in garrison orders at Woolwich, namely:—That the practice of conferring a sum of money on enlistment by way of Royal bounty shall be abolished; that the recruit shall be provided with a thorough outfit, as heretofore, and shall be entered as of the first class on joining the reserves. If at the termination of the first period of three years they are returned as "of good behaviour," they will be rewarded with a badge entitling them to an addition of 1d. per day above the ordinary pay, and, as a further inducement, at the expiration of each succeeding three years the same rewards will be conferred, so that during a service of 21 years a well-behaved man will be entitled to seven badges and a pay of 2s. 9½d. per day.

The Church.

Lent Preachers in Killaloe Cathedral for the present year:—Archdeacon Butson, February 29th; Rev. A. P. Hanlon, March 7th; Rev. Samuel Wills, March 14th; Rev. F. Hassard Burkitt, March 21st; Archdeacon Roe, March 28th; Rev. Richard Wilson, April 4th; Rev. S. H. Payne, (Good Friday), April 6th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KINGSTOWN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A large hay-rick, containing about forty tons of hay, the property of Mr. Robert Sexton, of York-street, Kingstown, was discovered to be on fire between twelve and one o'clock on last Saturday morning by Constable 136 F, who immediately alarmed Mr. Sexton and family, who were in bed, and reported it at his barrack. Owing to the prompt exertions of Superintendent Guy, Inspector Fitzpatrick, Sergeants Carey and Martin, and their men, with nearly all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, the flames were kept from doing injury to any other property. The Town Commissioners' fire engine arrived in about thirty-five minutes after it was discovered, which was amply supplied with water by the Commissioners' watering carts, and the men and women of the locality, who kept carrying water the whole night from all the available pumps. Yet, although the engine was worked with great skill and perseverance by the Messrs. Hickey and their men, ably assisted by some of the townsmen, the hay continued burning until ten o'clock. This fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the rick was detached from the stables, and on a frame about six feet high.

A CASE OF STABBING.—Timothy Keegan, a boy 15 years of age, wantonly and maliciously stabbed another boy, named Corcoran, in the thigh, with a large knife, on yesterday evening, while playing at pitch-and-toss, in Great Ship-street. Corcoran lies dangerously ill, at Mercers' Hospital, and Keegan has absconded, but the vigilance of the police will, doubtless, soon bring him to justice.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)
IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE TREATY OF CENTRAL ITALY—OPPOSITION OF RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA TO ANNEXATION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* fears it is but too true that at a Ministerial Council held on Friday, and presided over by the Emperor, which lasted many hours, a resolution was taken against Italian unity, under the pretext that Russia and Prussia object to the annexation which alone can satisfy the Italians. The French Government, it is alleged, have resolved that the project of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont must be altogether abandoned. The populations of Tuscany will be called upon to choose a Sovereign, and there will be no objections to their choice falling upon the Duke of Genoa, Victor Emmanuel's nephew; secondly, the Duchies of Modena and Parma may be annexed to Piedmont with the consent of the inhabitants; thirdly, the question of the Romagna is revised, and will probably be submitted to a conference of the Powers, but with the idea of creating a separate state under the suzerainty of the Holy See, and annexation subject to that Sovereignty either to Piedmont or Tuscany is not abandoned. Piedmont will be required to adhere to those proposals under the threat of withdrawing the French army from Italy and leaving it to the mercy of Austria.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S DIVISION.

Only one English Liberal voted for the motion (Sir J. Bazley). The Irish Members—Bowyer, Greene, Maguire, Lever, M'Evoy, and The O'Donoghue, were in the minority. Twenty-eight Conservatives voted with the Government. Lord Stanley and Sir H. Cairns were absent.

ALLEGED ALLIANCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The *Morning Chronicle* publishes the following in a second edition:—

Intelligence just received from a sure source at Vienna is the following effect:—"Russia has decided on renewing her old alliance with Austria. The Treaty is on the eve of being signed, and will be carried to St. Petersburg by Prince Alexander Hesse." We have excellent reasons for believing that its provisions will be found to be as follows:—The most ample concessions as to all that regards the Holy Places at Jerusalem will be made by Austria to Russia. Second, with a view to eventualities that have every probability of being realised, Austria agrees to conform her policy to that of Russia as to the Danubian Provinces and Servia. Third, as compensation for these concessions in the East and on the Danube, Russia will guarantee to Austria the whole of her territory, including Hungary and Venetia, from insurrection and foreign foes.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, 24TH.—Two Moorish deputies arrived yesterday at the camp of Marshal O'Donnell to propose an armistice between the Marshal on the part of Spain and Muley Abbas, and the Minister Katokai on the part of Morocco. This interview took place on the road to Tetuan. The first point discussed was the occupation of Tetuan by the Spaniards, which was obstinately objected to by the Moors, whereupon Marshal O'Donnell broke off the point of breaking up the conference; but, by the intervention of Muly Abbas, it was continued without further result, the Moors producing any result. The Moors asked for forty days, which was refused by Marshal O'Donnell, who declared the truce to be terminated. The Moors returned to Tetuan, and immediately sent for the commander of the Spanish naval force, in order to confer with him for further active operations.

MAIL NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.—The Vectis, with the Calcutta and China mails, arrived at Marseilles this morning at half-past 10 o'clock. Mails left for London at 2. Letters will be delivered in Liverpool and London Tuesday morning.

WRECK OF THE SCHONER ALICE.

HOLYHEAD, SATURDAY EVENING.—Information has been received here to-day of the total wreck, by striking on a reef near Ilay's Head, county Clare, of the schooner Alice, from Liverpool, for this port, laden with guano—all the crew lost.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that if Austria still holds out, or reverts to her proposal of last year to grant reforms, provided the Romagna be evacuated, and the integrity of all the States guaranteed. This implies armed intervention: it implies that France will take the place of Austria, and this France is not to do.

PARIS, SUNDAY, FEB. 26.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree on the re-organisation of the artillery, suppressing eight of the store-houses for field artillery; increasing the number of batteries of infantry by creating three regiments, and the re-establishment of the artillery train. The *Moniteur* also publishes the programme of the opening of the Legislature on the 1st of March, and announces that the Emperor presided on Saturday at the Council of Ministers.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.

The official return shows the total receipts of French railways, in 1859, amounted to £15,502,492, being an increase of £3,111,712 over the preceding year.

A circular of the Governor of Venetia states that in case of an Imperial inscript, all persons who, from previous conduct and known opinions, might seem capable of entertaining projects hostile to Austria, should be compelled to enter the military service, and be incorporated in companies for discipline. The military authorities were to be the sole judges of the propriety of calling any person denominated and physical infirmities would not exempt any one from the effect of the measure. The local authorities were ordered to send in a list of suspected persons by the 5th of March.

TURKEY.

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 25—News from Constantinople to the 16th states that Prince Milosch is seriously ill. He has requested the Sultan to recognise him as his hereditary successor. This demand was supported by Russia. Fears were entertained that, in case of refusal, an insurrection of the slaveowner's in Turkey might break out. Ismaïes Pacha had written a letter to the Sultan, declaring his desire to come to some arrangement on the question of the Suez canal. Ibahivacha, son-in-law of Reschid Pacha, had been sent to Egypt on a special mission. It was asserted that the Porte had ordered a loan of £3,000 sterling to be negociated in London.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

TURIN, FEB. 25.—A circular of the Minister of War, dated 24th inst., says the presence of Lombardian subaltern and private soldiers are already in service under the flag of the Royal Army, which rendered it necessary to provide with them the soldiers of the old province, on unlimited leave, in order to bring good classes into union with their chiefs, to consolidate the organisation of the different corps, and to make the infantry uniform. The King has, therefore, ordered individuals of the class of 18, 30, 1, 2, 3, to be recalled to arms.

GENOA, FEB. 19.—(Via Genoa)—A decree of the Minister of War orders officers on leave to join their corps on the 5th of March. Part of the Municipal Guard have been mobilised. Agitation prevails in Sicily, and in the Albuzzi.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE SPANISH SQUADRON AT MOROCCO.

GIBRALTAR, FEB. 25TH.—The Spanish squadron has left Algeciras, in order to bombard the seaport town of Tetuan, and will probably commence operations by the embarkment of Archillia.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the wine trade was held on Saturday, in the Commercial Buildings, to take into consideration the altered duties on wines.

DR. GOUGH IN DUBLIN.—We understand that the efforts have been successfully made for the elocution of Temperance, J. B. Gough, to give a lecture in Dublin, in a few days, before he leaves for America.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Feb. 21, 1860.

MY DEAR SIRS,—The answer which Mr. Cardwell has returned on the part of her Majesty's Government to the letter addressed to him by desire of the presidents of the Church Education Society, appears to me to extinguish all hope of a modification of the fundamental rules of the National System, which would enable the schools conducted on the principles of the society to receive aid from the state. It is evident that the National System, which was at first introduced as a concession to Roman Catholics, is regarded now as a barrier against the encroachments and extravagant demands of the Ultramontane party, and that with this view it will be maintained in its integrity. I, therefore, feel compelled to relinquish the expectation of its rules being altered, or of assistance being granted, either through the National Board or any other channel, to the society's schools.

If all, or nearly all, the schools could be maintained in an efficient state by means of their own resources, or with the help of the subscriptions given to the Central and Diocesan societies, the object which was aimed at in establishing them would be accomplished, and we might proceed in our course without anxiety. But this is not the case. There are many of the schools of the society in a languishing condition, unable for want of funds to employ properly-qualified teachers, and to provide a sufficient stock of books and other requisites, and, as a consequence of this, the scholars are not obtaining such an education as they ought to receive.

I therefore have deemed it to be my duty to address letters to the clergymen who are patrons of Church Education Schools in my diocese of Armagh and Clogher, offering them my advice respecting the course which, I conceive, they ought to pursue. I enclose copies of my letters, by which you will perceive that I recommend them, wherever the funds belonging to a school are sufficient for its maintenance in an efficient state to continue to conduct it as heretofore on the principles of the society; and wherever the funds are insufficient for this purpose (but a hope exists, that by renewed exertions they may be increased), I recommend the making of every effort, and that promptly, to bring about this desirable object, and thereby invigorate the schools which are now falling into decay. But if no hope exists of raising the funds requisite for putting a school into proper working order in a neighbourhood where a school is greatly needed, then I recommend that aid should be sought from the Commissioners of National Education, rather than allow the youthful members of the Church to grow up in a state of ignorance, or, as their only alternative, resort to National Schools under the influence of patrons hostile to their faith.

The pressing necessity of the case would, in my judgment, justify a clergyman who has only such a choice of evils before him, in connecting his school with the National Board, notwithstanding the objectionable rule of the system in reference to the reading of the Scriptures by Roman Catholic children."

No alteration, I conceive, ought to be made in the fundamental laws of the Church Education Society—none but schools conducted on its own principles would remain in connection with it, and, if my advice be followed, none but efficient schools would be included in the number.

I have informed the clergy of the diocese of Armagh that for the benefit of the Church Education Schools I will continue to employ the well-qualified inspector whom I appointed to succeed the Rev. Robert King, and I hope that the valuable training institution of the society in Dublin will be kept up in its present excellent order—towards its support my subscription to the central society shall be continued.

For a further explanation of my sentiments I beg to refer you to my letter to the clergy of the diocese of Armagh, copies of which I am forwarding to the bishops who are presidents of the society; and, in conclusion, I shall repeat to you what I I have said to my clergy, that—"If I were merely to consult my own ease, I should, at my advanced time of life, have allowed things to remain as they are, and have left this long-agitated question to settle itself after my removal from the world. But if I were to do so, and to shrink from making this effort to place the education of the poor in my diocese in a better condition than it has been of late years, I feel that I should not be acting for the best interests of the Church over which I have been appointed to presine.—I remain, my dear sir, with every sentiment of respect and regard,

JOHN G. ARMAGH.

[Pressure on our space prevents our publishing the letter addressed by his Grace to the clergy of his diocese, and which is merely an embodiment af the sentiments expressed in the above letter.]

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

10, Ely-place, February 25th, 1860.

SIR,—Referring to the following statement in the half-yearly report of this company, dated 6th February, inst., respecting the bill for the purchase of their line, viz.:—"Your directors, therefore, passed a resolution (which your late chairman supported), calling on them to withdraw the bill, and pledging the board otherwise to vigorously oppose its progress. The Great Southern and Western Company replied that the bill was proceeded with at the request of your late chairman. This Mr. Conolly most positively denies." We beg to inform you that the following document was handed to us on the 13th of November last, viz.:—"From the interview I had with the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, I have no hesitation in stating that you may at once put the necessary notices in the papers.—John Conolly, James Boswell, M. Furnell, John Levy." Upon this authority, signed by the chairman, Mr. Conolly, and by four other directors of the company, we were directed to take the necessary steps to introduce the bill into Parliament.—We are, sir, your obedient servants,

BARRINGTON, SON, & JEFFERS,
Solicitors for the Great Southern and Western Railway Company.

COUNTY CARLOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

REDUCTION OF OFFICERS IN THE CARLOW UNION.—On Thursday last the guardians of the Carlow Union met to consider the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the various matters connected with the workhouse, with a view to reduce the expenses in consequence of the great decrease in the number of inmates during the past few years. After a very full discussion of the various matters suggested by the committee, the board decided on dispensing with the services of the assistant-master, two relieving officers, two fever hospital porters, and one Fever Hospital nurse. The board also adopted measures for the purpose of reducing the expense of lighting and heating the house. For the latter they contemplate substituting hot water pipes for the present mode of heating by fires, if the Poor Law Commissioners sanction that course.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTY CLARE GRAND JURY.—The following gentlemen were sworn on Saturday for the Grand Jury for fiscal business, before Wainright Crowe, Esq., High Sheriff, by George Sampson, Esq., Clerk of the Crown:—Captain Butler, foreman; Colonel Crofton Moore Vandeleur, M.P.; Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, Bart; Captain A Stackpoole, Henry Stewart Burton, Esq; Simon George Purdon, Esq; Thomas Crowe, Esq; Thomas De Clare Studdert, Esq; Hugh P. Hickman, Esq; Edward John Armstrong, Esq; Captain Charles George O'Callaghan, John Singleton, Esq; William Joseph Skerritt, Esq; Robert O'Brien, Esq; Captain Francis Gore, John Scott, Esq; James O'Brien, Esq; Captain M. Patterson, James Timmons, Esq; William Butler, Esq; Edward W. Burton, Esq; Robert Wogan Studdert, Esq; John Enright, Esq.

LOUTH SPRING ASSIZES.

The following grand jury were sworn in on Saturday last, for fiscal business, before Lawrence Waldron, Esq., High Sheriff for the County of Louth:—John M'Clintock, Esq., foreman; B. T. Bolfoure, Hon. Major Jocelyn, F. J. Foster, Richard M'Cann, John Murphy, Myles Taffe, Michael Chester, Michael Caraher, Edward Tipping, Francis Donogh, John Townley, T. W. Filgate, Edward Singleton, John Gernon, William Woolsey, M. W. O'Reilly, Alexander Henry, W. D. Filgate, John Mathews, George Harper, J. J. Bigger, and John Tremble, Esqrs.

After the grand jury were sworn, the high sheriff explained to them why they were called on so soon before the assizes, and said that Judge Christian complained that they were on a former occasion, summoned on the day before the assizes, whereas the law required not less than one clear day, ner more than five.

FIRE.—About seven o'clock, on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the stable and hay stores at the rear of Mr. John Sheehan's premises, 9, Moss-street. The roof of the stable was completely destroyed, also a hackney car and a large quantity of hay. The total damage amounted to about £80, and we understand the property was not insured. Several engines were in attendance, and after the lapse of an hour and a-half the fire was entirely subdued. We understand that a boy, named Patrick Dogherty stands indicted with having maliciously set fire to the premises, and will be brought up this morning (Monday), before the presiding magistrate at the Head Police Office, to answer the charge.

The following appeared in the *Press* of Saturday:—"The Emperor of Austria, we have reason to believe, has resolved to put an end to the discontent which has so long prevailed among his subjects, by recognising their right to some share in the government of their country. With this object a liberal constitution will shortly be proclaimed."

The Rev. J. Hall will deliver a lecture in connexion with the Total Abstinence Society, in Mary's Abbey School-room entrance, 135, Capel-street—on this evening, at Seven o'clock. Subject—"Bishop Hopkins on Temperance Societies."

CAVALRY COMMISSIONS.—The reduction in the future prices of cavalry commissions to those of infantry has been rendered necessary by the impossibility of filling up the vacancies at the existing rates. Much as we commend all that is doing to remedy the want of officers in the cavalry, we doubt whether reducing the prices of commissions will of itself work the desired end. What is most needed is, the stern resolve, executed with sound judgment and kindly feeling in the Commanding Officers of the Cavalry Regiments to put down the monstrous extravagance that reigns rampant in that arm of the service.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The Directors of the South-Eastern Railway recommend a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, colic, &c.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—SATURDAY.

Hepenstal v. La Touche.

Serjeant Lawson, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., applied to the court on behalf of the petitioner, Mrs. Cecilia Hepenstal, by way of appeal from the order of Master Litton, dated 7th July, 1859, that same might be varied, and that, in lieu of the declaration therein contained, it might be declared that the sum of £1,513 8s. 8d. did, upon the true construction of the will of the late St. George Knudson, pass under the bequest of his funded and other property to the respondents, David Charles La Touche and George Dean, and that, accordingly, the petitioner should be declared entitled, since the death of the late Eliza Jane Knudson, to that sum (£1,513.) The cause petition in the matter was filed under the 15th section, for the administrations of the assets of St. George Knudson, but it appeared that during the progress of the case before the master a serious question arose with respect to the sum in question, and he, by desire of the parties, made an order on the 11th July, 1859, with a declaration as to the party entitled to the money. This declaration was founded upon the true construction of the will of Eliza Jane Knudson, the testator's widow. The circumstances under which the present claim arose are these:—In the year 1816, St. George Knudson married Miss Eliza Jane Tottenham, and upon the 27th April, in the same year, a settlement was executed upon the occasion of the marriage. This gentleman was entitled to a sum of £7,500, then invested in moneys and securities, and assigned to three trustees, who were to pay the dividends to St. George for life, and after his death without issue to his widow for life. This lady died in February, 1858, and it having been provided by the will that, upon this event, Cecilia Deane (now Hepenstal,) the petitioner should become entitled to the property, the present claim was set up in opposition to the master's order, which declared another party entitled to the money.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., was heard in sustainment of the order, and at the conclusion of his arguments,

The Master of the Rolls dismissed the appeal, affirming the decision of Master Litton.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—SATURDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Knox v. Hornsby.

The particulars of this case have already been fully reported. It had not concluded on Friday evening, and it was accordingly adjourned to Saturday morning, when the further hearing of the matter was proceeded with. Counsel having addressed the jury for their respective clients.

The Lord Chief Baron charged. The issues to be tried were first, whether or not the Commissioners of Drainage did agree with the plaintiff as in the first paragraph of the count alleged—secondly, whether or not, at the time of the making of the said agreement, the Commissioners had a good and sufficient title to the fall of water in question; and, thirdly, whether or not any, and what money was received by the commissioners for the use of the plaintiff, as alleged. To the first two of these issues the jury found "Yes," and to the third, "No." This finding, was, by direction of the court, for the defendant, subject to certain legal reservations to the plaintiff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Robinson, Q.C.; and Mr. Buchanan.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C.; Mr. Sergeant Lawson, Q.C.; and Mr. Michael Morris.

Patrick Gorman v. Laurence Doolan.

Mr. O'Neill opened the pleadings, and the Solicitor-General stated the plaintiff's case. It was an action for trespass alleged to have been committed by the defendant on the 17th of May, 1839, by his entering upon the bog of the plaintiff, called "Clotogue," in the Queen's County, and cutting turf thereon. The defence was that the lands in question were not the property of the plaintiff, and that, therefore, he had no right to bring his action for trespass upon them. The parties are both farmers, and it appears that their farms are conterminous with each other. The fact of trespass was not denied, the action being instituted merely for the purpose of trying a right. The property was held in the year 1790 by a farmer named Patrick Gorman, and upon his death he demised the lands to two of his sons, one of whom was the present plaintiff. There had been successive titles handed down from 1790 to the year 1825, vesting the farm in the Gorman family. The lease of the plaintiff, under which he claimed possession was for a period of three lives from the 1st November, 1825.

The case was opened at an advanced hour, and has not yet concluded.

Mr P. Blake, Q.C., is of counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and Mr. Edward Levinge appear for the defendant.

ATTENDANCE OF JURORS IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Lord Chief Baron remarked that a great deal of difficulty had been felt during the present after sittings, in obtaining the attendance of special jurors in his lordship's court. He observed that several gentlemen whose names had been called frequently did not answer at all, and the consequence was that all the duty of the panel had fallen upon the few who had punctually attended. His lordship intimated that he would inflict heavy fines upon those jurors and would enforce same, unless a proper excuse were made for their absence.

Mr. Kelch (special juror), said he had been in attendance for eleven days, and it was most unfair that a few should be obliged to do the work of the entire panel.

His Lordship concurred in this opinion.

Mr. Richard William O'Callaghan (special juror) came forward and said he wished to claim the indulgence of the court for non-attendance, and to be relieved from serving at present.

Chief Baron—Under what circumstances do you apply to be relieved?

Mr. O'Callaghan—My lord, my affairs recently have been in a most distressing position. My mills were burnt down, and my entire family have one by one been laid up in sickness.

Chief Baron—When were your mills burnt?

Mr. O'Callaghan—In December last, my lord.

Chief Baron—I cannot relieve you under these circumstances.

Mr. O'Callaghan—One of my children died last week, and my mind, owing to so many disasters, was in great excitement—so much so that I did not feel capable of acting as a juror.

Chief Baron—Your mind could not have been in so exeited a state since December as to prevent you from attending here to-day.

Mr. O'Callaghan—My property is in a state of confusion. I have not been able to do anything with the mills since.

The Chief Baron did not think he had sufficient reasons for relieving the juror, who was accordingly sworn to try the above case.

THE NISI PRIUS LIST.

The Chief Baron remarked that his present list of records was the largest he has had before him for the last ten years.

COMMON PLEAS—NISI PRIUS—SATURDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Haughton v. the Duke of Leinster.

This protracted case came to a close on Saturday evening. The Jury found for the defendant.

COURT OF PROBATE—SATURDAY.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge.)

Fleming v. Sullivan.

In this case it was ordered by the court that letters of administrations of goods, rights, and chattels of Mrs. Ellen Woods, late of Gloucester-street, widow, be granted to Julia Fleming, and that the *corpus* of the defendant be dismissed with costs, including the cost of this application.

Lenahan v. Lenahan.

In this case it was ordered by the court that letters of administration be granted to the plaintiff, she giving justifying security for three-fourths of the assets, and, also, giving notice to defendant of the names of her securities, and that defendant's *consent* be dismissed with costs; also, that the plaintiff be at liberty to charge against the assets the sum of £5 as costs in the motion, and in relation thereto.

Mr. G. Darley, Q.C., for plaintiff. Mr. N. Pilkington for defendant.

Carroll v. Fox.

The motion in this case stand adjourned until the first day of next term, and, in the meantime, no letters of administration of the goods shall be issued.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—SATURDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball.)

Lake v. Gilloolev.

Mr. Carson, on behalf of the defendant, applied to change the venue in this case from the county Kildare to the county Leitrim. The action was brought for £6 10s., the amount of a half year's rent of a piece of ground of which the plaintiff alleged the defendant was the tenant, but which allegation was disputed. [The defendant stated that all his witnesses resided in the county Antrim, and that it would be attended with great inconvenience and an expense which he was not well able to bear if the case were tried in such a distant county as Kildare.

There was no appearance on the other side, and the motion was accordingly granted.

Tracy v. Woods.

Mr. Sidney applied for liberty to plead double matter. The action was brought to recover damages for oral slander, the words of which were not actionable in themselves without alleging special damage. It became, therefore, necessary to traverse the special damage, and also the defamatory sense in which the words were spoken.

Leave granted.

Carton and Martin v. the Promoter Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Harrison asked for liberty to plead double in this case.

The action was brought to recover £500, the amount of a policy of insurance which the plaintiffs had effected on the life of a Mr. Stephens, but which the company disputed on the ground of false representation on the part of the applicant, and that other conditions in the policy had been violated. The case is to be tried at the Belfast Assizes.

Leave granted.

The Right Hon. Robert Earl of Kingstown v. Martin Bourke.

Mr. Heron, on behalf of the defendant, moved his lordship that the venue in this case might be changed from the county of Limerick to the county of the city of Dublin. The pleas having been only filed last Tuesday, and there being no notice of trial served, the case could not be tried at the next Limerick Assizes, and therefore any objection to his application on the ground of delay, was wholly out of consideration. The action was brought against the defendant, the proprietor of the Shelbourne Hotel, for assault and battery, and for taking Lord Kingston's hat.

Judge Ball—Taking his hat! (Laughter.)

Mr. Heron—Yes, my lord. The plaint alleged that the defendant seized certain goods of the plaintiff, to wit a hat, which he intended and was about to wear; that he carried away same, and detained it from the plaintiff for an hour, in consequence of which he suffered injury, and was damnified to the extent of £500. (Laughter.)

Judge Ball—Is that the sole cause of complaint?

Mr. Dowse (who appeared on the other side)—There is also a count for false imprisonment.

Mr. Heron—The defendant traversed all the material averments in the plaint, and the grounds upon which he sought to change the venue were that several persons in his employment, who were present when the alleged cause of action took place, were necessary and material witnesses, and that their absence from the defendant's hotel would considerably interfere with his business. There was also a policeman to be examined.

Judge Ball—Was he called in?

Mr. Heron—Yes, my lord. The affidavit of the defendant also alleged that he believed the plaintiff was not a mark for costs.

Mr. Dowse—He is not satisfied with assaulting us, but he must slander us too.

Judge Ball—When did this transaction take place?

Mr. Heron—On the 3rd of January last, in the defendant's hotel.

Mr. Dowse said the question for his lordship to consider was, whether, under all the circumstances, the plaintiff had a right to retain his venue where he laid it. With respect to the cause of action, it was not simply confined to detaining the plaintiff's hat, but there was a case in the books in which a gentleman recovered £600 for having his hat knocked off, and Sir Vickery Gibbs said he considered the damages were not excessive. The first cause of complaint was that the defendant assaulted the plaintiff and prevented him from leaving his house where he lawfully was; that he caused him to be imprisoned for one hour, in consequence of which he was not only hurted and bruised, but injured in his good fame and circumstances. It was a very serious thing for an old gentleman to be obliged to walk out into the night air after dinner without his hat.

Judge Ball—It does not appear that he was obliged to walk out without his hat, but, on the contrary, that he was kept imprisoned in the hotel.

Mr. Dowse—The charge is, that if he were to go out, he should be obliged to do so without his hat.

Mr. Heron—He might have gone out with a cap. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—You can keep the cap for your own client, for I think it fits him better. (Laughter.)

Mr. Heron—There is no count for converting the hat to our own use. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dowse—No, Mr. Burke's head is too big for an ordinary man's hat to fit him. (Laughter.) This case was represented by Mr. Burke to be all a fiction, though he stated the names of several parties whom he alleged were necessary to prove this fiction. With respect to his insinuation as to the plaintiff's solvency, it was wholly unnecessary. It should not have been introduced; and if Mr. Burke were blessed with some of the good things of this world, he should not cast reflections on those who were his superiors in rank.

Judge Ball—I cannot look upon the allegation as unnecessary because it is intimately connected with the expense of bringing down a number of witnesses to Limerick.

Mr. Dowse—The plaintiff resisted this application on the ground that he would obtain a more fair and impartial trial in Limerick than in Dublin. The defendant, he stated in his affidavit, had great influence as a member of the Town Council, and as an extensive hotel keeper in the city of Dublin among the class who would be empanelled on the jury. With respect to his solvency, the plaintiff stated that he was entitled to an estate in the county of Cork worth £18,000 a year; that it was at present in one of the Master's Offices, where an account was being taken between him and persons connected with the late John Sadleir, and that he believed there would be a considerable sum of money found to be due to him on foot of that account, and that he would eventually come into possession of the entire property. He was well able to bear any costs to which the defendant might be declared to be entitled, in case he obtained a verdict.

Judge Ball—I have no doubt but that this is a proper case in which to change the venue. The costs of the motion to be costs in the cause.

Daly v. Blake.

Mr. Morris, on the part of the defendent, the proprietor of a provincial newspaper, applied for liberty to extend the time of pleading. The action was brought by the plaintiff, a rev. gentleman, for libel, the pleas of justification in which were very voluminous.

Leave granted.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Chamber.)

Rafferty v. Bruce.

Mr. D. C. Heron, in this case, applied on behalf of the defendant, to stay execution. It was an action brought on foot of two promissory notes for £100, and the defence was, that there was no consideration. The premissory notes were given to represent the price of cattle sold by James Sadlier, to the defendant, who had been examined by commission at Boulogne, and proved the person who was made payee of the notes was his steward, who had never told him the price of the cattle.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., opposed the motion.

His Lordship ordered execution to be stayed until next term, the defendant undertaking to lodge the money in court.

POLICE INTELIGENCE.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Mary Connor was brought up in custody of the police charged with having embezzled the sum of 5s. It appeared from the evidence that she was sent by Margaret Rawlins with some work done by her husband, who is a boot and shoe maker, to a house in Westmoreland-street, for which she was to receive in exchange the above-mentioned sum, which money the prisoner did not return.—She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

William King, an assistant in Mr. Parsons's boot and shoe warehouse, 29, Westmoreland-street, was brought up in custody of the police, charged with having in his possession, and carrying out of the shop when detected, two pairs of calf-skin boots, and a piece of black galloon. On further search at the prisoner's residence, 4, Long-lane, Assistant-Inspector Craven found three pairs of new boots, one pair of new shoes, one pair of buskins, one boss, and some sewing silk, all of which were identified by the prosecutor as his property.—The prisoner having pleaded guilty, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Michael Wade and Michael Hanley were brought up in custody of Constable 174 A, charged with having, on the 24th inst., at Winetavern-street, violently assaulted Michael Dardis.—Wade was ordered to pay a fine of 1s. and 10s. costs or be imprisoned for one month, and Hanley to pay a fine of 1s. and £1 costs, or be imprisoned for two months.

Michael Clarke, a coal porter, was brought up in custody of the police, charged with having, on the previous day, committed wilful damage by driving his dray into collision with a dray driven by Bernard Dunne, also a coal porter.—He was sentenced to pay a fine of £1, or be imprisoned for one month.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Matthew Campbell, Philip Reilly, and Bessy Birmingham, were brought up in custody of the police, charged with being concerned in the robbery of certain valuable documents belonging to the Court of Common Pleas. From the evidence Sergeant Smith it appears that on receiving information from the officials of the court he proceeded to the shop of Matthew Campbell, 68, Pill-lane, and then recognised a bundle of about 40 papers and parchments lying exposed on the shelf. The shop-assistant, Reilly, gave them to him, and said they were bought from a woman for 10d. Subsequently Reilly identified Bessy Birmingham, who has been, for the last seven years, a servent to the housekeeper of the Court of Common Pleas, as the person who sold the documents to him.—They were remanded for further examination till to-morrow (Tuesday).

Walter Byrne was brought up in custody of Constable 105 C, charged with having stolen from a shop in Mary's-lane four pairs of trousers.—Remanded.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

ROSCOMMON.—The committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return for the county of Roscommon met on Friday—Mr. Dunlop in the chair. The other members of the committee were Mr. H. Pease, Hon G. J. Noel, Mr. J. St. Aubyn, Mr. P. B. Smollett. The petitioners, Denis O'Connor and Patrick Graham, state that at the last election Col. Fitzstephen French, Captain Thos. Wm. Goff, Edward K. Tenison, and Patrick Dynam were candidates, and that Colonel French and Mr. Goff were duly elected. The petitioners allege various acts of bribery, treating, and intimidation; and charge the agents of Mr. Goff with being guilty of abduction of voters, and pray that the election of the said Mr. Goff may be declared null and void.

Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., Mr. Phinn, Q.C., and Mr. Mundell, were counsel for the petitioners; Sir. F. Slade, Q.C., Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., and Mr. Burke for the sitting member.

Mr. O'Malley opened the case for the petitioners, and then proceeded to call witnesses in support of the allegation of the petition. The usual formal proofs of the return were then given, and Mr. Hacket, the election auditor, put in the accounts which he had paid for Mr. Goff, amounting to £1,734. The committee then adjourned.

The committee re-assembled on Saturday.

John Monson, hotel-keeper, of Boyle, was examined by Mr. Phinn, to prove extensive treating on the part of Captain Goff. He swore that French, Goff's agent, when asked for payment for refreshment supplied to the electors, promised he would settle it as soon as the petition was over. He gave bed and refreshment to a voter named Brien during the election, by order of Phibbs, an agent of Goff's.

On cross-examination by Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., he said that his house was taken by Tenison, for whom he voted, although he had promised to vote for Goff. H. French (Goff's agent) did not repudiate the items of his bill which involved treating, but said he could not pay him till after the petition.

Re-examined—Mr. Tenison had only one house open at Boyle; Captain Goff had several.

The Manager of the Boyle Bank proved that 4,000 was lodged to Captain Goff's account a few days before the election, of which only £22 remained at the end of 1859. This was irrespective of the sum paid into the auditors' account, which amounted to about £1,600.

Thomas O'Brien, an elector, was examined by Mr. O'Dowd, and deposed that on the 20th of April Captain Goff ordered drink for a crowd at Boyle, among which were witness and other voters.

Other witnesses were called to sustain the allegations of treating, whose evidence occupied the committee up to the adjournment.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 18, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOENAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 13, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

GRAND CANAL COMPANY.

The usual half-yearly meeting of the above company was held, on Saturday, at the offices of the company, William-street for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors the report of the directors, and, also, for the transaction of other business.

The chair was taken by

WM. DIGGES LA TOUCHE, Esq.

The Secretary, Mr. John M'Mullen, read the report, which appears in our advertising columns.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said, that with respect to the half-yearly statement of accounts he was not aware there was any matter to which he should call their attention. The items were of the ordinary character and the result was the same as they had been for some time entitled to and accustomed to receive. He had, however, to congratulate them in his own name, and in that of the board of directors, on the near approach of the settlement of the arrangement which had been entered into with the Midland Railway Company in the year 1853, and which had been so long kept in abeyance by the warefare which was carried on between the Midland Railway Company and the Great Southern. He was happy to say that the competition and rivalry were at an end, and under the auspices of the arbitrators and umpire to whom the differences between the two railway companies had been referred, a satisfactory arrangement had been come to between them, and a bill had been introduced into Parliament, during the present session, for the purpose of legalising that pacification. In that arrangement they were well aware the Grand Canal should form a prominent part. From its position it was impossible the Railway Companies could make any permanent arrangement to which it was not a party, and accordingly it was proposed to them that they should modify the arrangement made with the Midland Great Western Company in 1853, so far as to dispose of the Canal to the two Railway Companies jointly. The terms proposed to them that they should modify the arrangement of 1853 of securing to the proprietors of the Grand Canal £47 10s. Midland Railway stock for every £100 of Canal stock, were incongruous to a state of things which made the Canal become the property of the two railway companies. Accordingly it was suggested they should agree to a modification of the agreement, so far as to accept a sum of £37 10s. in cash, instead of £47 10s. Midland Stock. To that the Canal Company had agreed, subject to the approval of the proprietors. It was not the intention of that meeting to ask for any formal vote on that subject. At the proper time, the whole bill, as before Parliament, would be brought before them at a special meeting called for the purpose. The directors, however, would be very glad if, on the present occasion, the proprietors present would express their approval of the steps which had been taken in the matter. Upon looking back to the very large outlay that had been made by the proprietors of that great undertaking of the Grand Canal, which amounted to nearly £1,800,000, and for which they were only to receive £333,000, he could not help thinking that it was a lamentable depreciation of its value. However, they should still congratulate themselves that the war which had caused them so much trouble and anxiety, and was prolonged through so many years, was now at an end, and that they would at least receive this small remnant of their large outlay. It was usually said that boards of directors and public companies had very little, if any, feeling for the good of the public. They were supposed to be entirely devoted to their own advancement, but yet their board of directors felt that in the arrangement which they had entered into they might congratulate the

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly before 4 o'clock.

THE NEWRY ELECTION.

The petition complaining of an undue return for the borough of Newry was withdrawn.

Petitions were presented, praying for modifications in the financial scheme of the Government—the majority being against the extension of licences to eating-houses. Also, in favour of the abolition of the Paper-duty, and against the abolition of Church-rates.

Mr. E. JAMES gave notice that on next Friday he would call the attention of the House to the case of Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the *Friend of China*, who, having been convicted of a libel, has been sentenced to be imprisoned in the felons' gaol at Hongkong for twelve calendar months.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE.

Lord J. RUSSELL brought up by command a copy of further correspondence relating to the Commercial Treaty with France.

DRAWBACK ON PAPER.

Baron L. ROTHSCHILD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, at the time of the abolition of the paper duty, he would grant the drawback upon all stocks of paper in the hands of stationers bearing an uncancelled Excise label.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded the hon. member that the proposition of the Government was to repeal the duty from the 1st of July, on which day the drawback would be allowed on all paper made since the 1st of April which was found in the hands of dealers. The proposal for granting the drawback on whole stocks of paper, irrespective of the date at which they were made, was one which would be attended with great difficulties, and he therefore was not prepared to accept it. But he believed it was possible to meet all reasonable desires in another mode without causing any sensible inconvenience to the country, or any obstruction to the ordinary and regular progress of trade, which would be by postponing to a somewhat later date the absolute repeal of the duty. If the question were renewed in a day or two he should be prepared to state the precise date which might be fixed upon; but it would be a date later by one or more months than the 1st of July.

In reply to General PEEL,

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.

Sir C. WOOD said—In answer to the question which has been put to me by my right hon. friend the member for Huntingdon, I have to state that one company of engineers as well as the 3rd Buffs and the 67th Regiment of Foot, have already been despatched from India to China. Two squadrons of the Dragoon Guards, three batteries of Artillery (horsed) and one without horses, together with the 31st, 44th, and 99th Regiments of Infantry, have, in addition, been ordered to proceed to that country. That, I believe, is the full amount of the European force which is reported as being under orders to proceed to China. Instructions have, however, been issued to the Governor-General of India to send out two more regiments, as it was understood that the regiments which have been already ordered muster little more than 800 strong. I have, since the issue of those instructions, ascertained that the regiments which are going to China have been filled up to their full complement of 1,000, and whether under these circumstances the two additional regiments which have been ordered will be despatched I do not exactly know. But, be that as it may, five regiments of Infantry amounting to about 5,500 men, are under orders for China. I have, I may add, been informed at the Horse Guards, that the authorities there have received intimation that the 3rd battalion of the 60th from Madras, and the 1st of the 13th from Calcutta are about to proceed to China; but there is, I am bound to admit, some discrepancy between that statement and the account which I have received, which is to the effect that the 66th from Madras and the 56th from Bombay are the regiments which are to follow those to which I have already alluded. There are, besides, four regiments of native troops to be sent out, for the purpose of relieving those already in China. I may further state that the native troops which are to constitute a portion of the expeditionary force will consist of five regiments of Irregular Native Infantry, to the amount of 4,000 men; one regiment of cavalry, to the amount of 400 men; and 2 companies of Sappers numbering 200; in all 4,600. With respect to the number of troops which we are prepared to pay out of the Indian revenue, I can only say that this is a question which it is out of my power to answer, inasmuch as it is one which must be considered with respect to the number which it may be found necessary to maintain in that country. As to the force which is to be sent to China, I can only add that it may be increased beyond the amount already ordered. A further number of regiments are to be kept in reserve in case of any demand from China. [General Peel—How many regiments are ordered home from India?] One dragoon regiment has sailed from India, but no other has been ordered home, nor can I say what number of men the Government of India may be able to spare. It must be borne in mind that 11,000 or 12,000 of the local European force have taken their discharge, and I cannot exactly inform my right hon. and gallant friend what amount of Queen's troops may be deemed necessary to provide for the security of our Indian empire.

THE BUDGET.

The adjourned debate upon the Budget was resumed by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who spoke in support of the motion, and called attention to the discordance between the Treaty and the instructions for it, and to the relative position in which it placed her Majesty and the Emperor of the French with reference to the rest of the world, the stipulations enabling the Emperor to represent all mankind. Admitting that his views on the subject of protection had undergone considerable modification, the hon. gentleman, nevertheless, warned the House that by adopting the financial measures of the Government, they were virtually undermining the supplies, destroying the means of defence, and doing much to imperil the greatness of the nation. He condemned the financial plan of the Government—the reduction of duties upon luxuries, and the retention of those upon coffee, tea, sugar, and malt—articles of prime necessity to the people—and warned the House that £12,000,090 would not represent the deficiency it would have to cope with in the year 1861-62, and this deficiency Mr. Bright, he said, threatened to fasten, by direct taxation, upon real property.

Mr. BRIGHT, in explanation, said it had never been his intention, as the hon. gentleman who had just spoken had stated, to levy any amount of taxation on land which he did not also desire to see levied on all other descriptions of realised property.

Mr. B. OSBORNE, the hon. gentleman the member for North Warwickshire, has solemnly assured the House that he has modified his opinions, but I am sure, after the speech which we have just heard, hon. members will fail to perceive in what that modification consists. I, at all events, can call to mind the fact that the self-same objections were urged to-night against the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the hon. gentleman which he advanced against free-trade in 1847. But, sir, whatever the opinions of the hon. gentleman may be, we have no right to be surprised at them; he has always been consistent, true and outspoken—(hear, hear)—and although I differ from him, I always honored his consistent, straightforward, high-minded conduct. (Hear, hear.) I must say I was disappointed indeed at the speech of the right hon. member for Portsmouth. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to me that he certainly had, to use the hon. gentleman's expression, somewhat modified his opinions. (Hear, hear.) What was his criticism upon this Commercial Treaty? I must say, with regard to this Commercial Treaty, that the more it is criticised the less objection can be made by Free-traders to any of its principles. Sir, we sometimes find that a right hon. gentleman who has formerly filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is led to speak of the budgets of others in an invidious spirit—(a laugh)—and the right hon. gentleman the member for Portsmouth said, at any rate, whatever the merits of the Treaty, he found that France had the best of the bargain. I deny that there is any bargaining in this case at all. If Mr. Cobden were open to the charge of making any bargaining in this treaty, I should say it ought to be condemned on every account. We make no bargain with France. I am very sorry to hear the hon. member for North Warwickshire (Mr. Newdegate), of all people in the world, endeavouring to get up an Anti-Gallican feeling on this subject, by talking of this Treaty as a submission to France. Instead of provoking an Anti-Gallican spirit, I would say that this Treaty is twice blessed: it blesses him who gives and him who takes—(hear)—and I feel satisfied if its provisions are carried out the good understanding that will spring up will eventually enable you to cut down the monstrous expenditure, especially in our army and navy, which I don't think a great credit to the House or the country. Exception has been taken to the 11th Article of the Treaty, relating to the export of coal and all the dowager sympathies of the country have been evoked by the fear that the supply of coal may only last 300 years. (A laugh.) I won't go into that question. I think the right hon. gentleman the member for Stroud is geologically wrong; he was thinking of Newcastle coal alone, and lost sight of that in South Wales. There seems to be a monomania on the subject. The late Mr. Warburton was so strongly impressed with the opinion that our fields of coal would only last a certain time that he denied himself a fire. (A laugh.) I hope the right hon. gentleman will not adopt such extreme views. (A laugh.) It has been said that the French Government wish to lay up enormous stores of steam coal for their fleet. Is the House aware that it would be almost impossible to lay up stores of steam coal in any very great quantity? There would be not only much waste, but the danger of spontaneous combustion would be very great. (Hear, hear.) Is not this, after all, a mere bugbear? Anyone who reads the letter of M. Chevalier must be perfectly satisfied of this. Without this Treaty the Emperor of the French could buy as much coal as he wished. Surely, the right hon. gentleman the member for Portsmouth, when he pointed to the numerous petitions against this reduction, must have seen that this was the Licensed Victuallers' cry. That was a class that wished us to stick to their old blackstrap and adulterated beer. Hon. gentlemen opposite say wine is a luxury. Why is it a luxury? Because you have made it so by your excessive taxation. The duty on the low class of wines that the poor man would drink is 250 per cent. It is only 25 per cent. on the higher class of wines. Yet, when you have yourselves made it impossible for the man to get this beverage, you turn round and say it is a luxury. How well your argument is answered by the report of Lord Chelsea! And I must say that that report does the noble lord great honour, and fully justifies the late Chancellor of the Exchequer in sending him to the position in which he did; for I think the report of Lord Chelsea proves that he is a man equal to any situation. [An Hon. Member—Your friends removed him.] (A laugh.) I think Lord Chelsea was very ill-treated, and if a motion had been brought forward in his favour I would have supported it. That noble lord's report shows that it is not so many ages ago that wheaten bread was a luxury; that down to the 17th century meat was a luxury. It also instances tea and sugar, and gives most convincing proof that it is only your enormous duties that have made wine, which is in reality a necessary, a luxury in this country. If you reduce the duties, as is now proposed, you will have an enormous commerce in French wines. Nobody who reads the report of the committee who inquired in 1852 into the operation of the import duties can rise from its perusal without feeling satisfied of the incalculable benefit to be derived from the reduction of the wine duties. One very celebrated witness gave valuable evidence as to its effect in increasing our shipping trade. Mr. Cyrus Redding says:—"I was astonished to hear the speech of the hon. member for King's County (Mr. Hennessy), who said he would take an Irish view of the Budget, and a singularly Irish view, indeed, he did take." (A laugh.) He said it was the worst Budget for Ireland that he had ever known. I do not understand that, because it seems to me that what is commercially good for England must be commercially good for Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member adduced two instances of injury to his countrymen, the alliterative articles of butter and boot fronts. (Laughter.) I do not apprehend that the Irish farmers, with their skill, are afraid of the competition of the French farmer. (Hear, hear.) But did the hon. gentleman forget that Ireland was a great wool-producing country, and that it would be a great advantage to the Irish wool-grower to have the French market thrown open to him? There is also the lucrative frieze manufacture, which is now reviving. Do not talk to me about butter and boot fronts. (Laughter.) I don't say that this is a singularly good Budget for Ireland, but I do believe it will promote the comforts of the lower classes in Ireland more than some gentlemen expect. The next point is the paper-duty, but I shall not go much into that. I think the right honourable member for Bucks (Mr. Disraeli) has made a mistake in opposing this Budget in the first instance. I think he should have accepted the principle, and have opposed the details in committee. I have no doubt that I could have gone with him in opposing many of those details. I am not prepared to say that taking off the paper-duty at this time is exactly prudent. (Hear, hear.) I know my hon. friend below me (Mr. Bright) thinks otherwise; but I doubt whether this be the right time for removing that tax. (Hear, hear.) However, I like the Budget well enough to swallow the paper-duty. Now, as to the Income-tax, I am like many other gentlemen, who like the Budget but don't like to pay for it. I think it was a little unfair in the right hon. baronet the member for Portsmouth to twit the Chancellor of the Exchequer for what he said in 1853. In that year the Chancellor of the Exchequer made no promise; he only declared his anticipations. Even if he had made any promise, surely the right honourable member for Portsmouth is too wise to believe the promise of a Chancellor of the Exchequer in relation to future taxes. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman himself made a promise which was never kept. The hon. member for Buckingham (Mr. Hubbard) has told the House that we are to pay 2d in the pound to enable Mr. Cobden to give his Imperial pupil a lesson in free trade. That is clever, but it is not the fact. We are to pay an extra 2d in the pound because since 1858 you have added eight millions to your expenditure for the army and navy. (Hear, hear.) It is not the sacrifice of £650,000 of customs and excise duties that makes a double Income-tax necessary; it is your expenditure for your army and navy. (Hear, hear.) And I do not agree with the hon. member for Birmingham that that expenditure is needless and blameable. Some gentlemen opposite do not like the Budget, because they say it is a Manchester Budget. It is 73 years ago since Mr. Pitt's Budget was objected to because it was a French Budget. I certainly was astonished to hear the great Conservative party making such an objection. If there be anything which the Conservative party ought to have inherited it is free trade principles. Gentlemen on this side were not always free-traders, and even in my time there was not one member now upon that (the Ministerial) bench who was a free-trader. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I am surprised that the great Conservative party are not delighted to seize the great inheritance of Mr. Pitt. I can't understand how they allowed that inheritance to be taken from them by the Manchester school; and when they oppose it because it is a Manchester budget, I support it for that very reason, because it is derived from the greatest man in finance the world ever saw—Mr. Pitt. Therefore I call upon all real Conservatives to go with the Government into committee, and to give their most ardent support to the principles of the Budget.

Mr. T. BARING had been too long engaged in trade not to be fully aware of the benefits of reciprocity, but when the hon. gentleman who had just sat down said the Treaty was a bargain, he was surprised, for he had always supposed that a bargain implied a contract on both sides. He was not one of those who disapproved of reciprocity; he was anxious to obtain a free intercourse between the two countries, but with regard to a Treaty, he thought it should be well constructed and carefully digested. He was one of those who felt the greatest pleasure on hearing that a Commercial Treaty had been concluded between England and France. He had hoped it would remove that asperity which had been growing up between the two nations for many months. But to have that effect it must be a Treaty, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, between the two nations, and not between two Governments; it must inspire both nations with the feeling that it is a fair and advantageous Treaty. (Hear.) He contended that we were entitled to consider to what extent the Treaty was an advantage to England, and he indicated certain points—the differential duties on shipping in particular—in relation to which, the correspondence showed that the interests of this country had not been well guarded. After remarking that the Treaty appeared to him not calculated to ensure feelings of amity between the two countries, and that he did not anticipate from its operation a permanent enlargement of our trade with France, he expressed his readiness to reduce duties if he felt it could be done with safety to our finances; but he argued that we could not dispense with indirect taxation; that it was hazardous to depend upon the Income-tax, impolitic to take off duties that did not press upon the industry of the country, or upon any class of the community. A high Income-tax, he observed, affected the labourer, since it diminished the fund which provided him with employment, and though an easy engine to a Minister, and a popular measure when taxes were reduced which could not be reimposed, it was pregnant with danger, and, in his opinion, it was not necessary (for reasons he stated) to have had recourse to it upon this occasion. He should vote against the Budget as it then was, and if he voted for the resolution he should do so solely to mark his sense of the danger of relying upon the system of parting with duties when there was a deficiency in the Exchequer.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON expressed his regret that Mr. Baring—a high financial authority—should condemn the Budget; but he recollected that Mr. Baring had been the uniform and persevering opponent of commercial reform. In answer to the objections to a Commercial Treaty he cited precedents and authority, observing that Lord Derby had actually been employed in negociating such a Treaty with France, and Lord Malmesbury had endeavoured to push the import of coal into France, on condition that our duty upon her brandies should be reduced. He felt strongly that it would be most unfortunate if the House of Commons should throw out the French Treaty, and put its *veto* upon the remissions of duty proposed by the Government on the ground that the Income-tax was a little too high.

Mr. WALPOLE observed that the House was placed in considerable embarrassment by so many questions, upon which it was difficult to arrive at a definite issue being raised in one debate, and that it would have been better to confine the Budget to the finances of the year, without mixing it with questions of high state policy. The motion of Dr. Du Cane confined the question to one single issue, and if he thought it would defeat the French Treaty, the main provisions of which he deemed right, he would not vote for it; but he explained the grounds upon which he supported the motion. He condemned the reduction and remission of duties that did not press upon trade and industry, and asked upon what principle £1,000,000 paper duty could be given up when the only effect was the imposition of the 1d. in the pound Income-tax? Every reason that could be assigned for the abolition of the Excise on paper might, he said, be urged with tenfold force against the continuance of the Income-tax, upon the objections to which he dwelt, comparing or contrasting them with the feebler objections to the paper duty. If he wanted another reason for supporting the motion it would be that, next year, there would be a deficiency as great or greater than at present.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed surprise at Mr. Walpole's speech. Mr. Walpole was favourable to the main features of the Budget in their substance—*i.e.*, he was favourable to the Treaty with France, and wished to see it well carried through. He was also favourable to the Government, and yet he was about to vote for the motion of the hon. member for North Essex. (Hear.) His right hon. friend assumed that the alternative when the Government came to their conclusions was whether they should retain the paper-duty and dispose of the Income-tax. ("No, no," from the Opposition benches.) It was no question between the Paper-duty and the Income-tax that they had to discuss at the outside; it was a question between the Paper-duty and one-tenth portion of the Income-tax. (Hear, hear.) He would, however, take the issue in a much broader form. He would not follow his right hon. friend into a discussion on the alcoholic test of wines—he would not follow his honourable friend the member for Buckingham (Mr. Hubbard) into his discussion on contract notes and dock warrants. He recollected his hon. friend, before he was a member of the House, accompanying a deputation when he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was about to propose a stamp on foreign bills of exchange, for the purpose of doing justice to British trade, and getting rid of that protection the law afforded to the foreigner. He then assured him that if he ventured to impose a stamp duty on foreign bills of exchange he would drive the trade of the money market from London, and then London would be no longer the centre of the operations of the world. That gave him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) very uncomfortable sentiments, but the Government persevered in their plan, the House adopted it, and the stamp duty was imposed. It had contributed for six years to the revenue of the country, and yet London was still the centre of the operations of the world. (Cheers.) After noticing a speech of Sir J. Pakington at a hop growers' meeting, denouncing the Budget, he continued, he now came to the general issue before them. (Hear, hear.) On Monday night he heard the right hon. member for Buckingham explain the course which his party were prepared to adopt. The right hon. gentleman said, and he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) for one, and he believed the generality of the House, went along with him to that extent, that he scorned to raise partial issues. The Government had rejected the hands which might have been held out to them. They had rested their case upon the broad ground of the general merits, and on that ground alone they sought to take issue. The Budget, he observed, had been pronounced in that House ambitious, audacious, and a bold experiment upon the country; but Mr. Bright had given a different description of it. He had said truly that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could lay no claim to the merit of originality; he simply walked in the footsteps of those who had gone before him. He must pass by the proposition of the right hon. gentleman who had just sat down, and who upheld the motion to-night, which was born at a meeting of the Conservative party, and which had been adopted in consequence of the resolution of a distinguished nobleman who had come forth from an almost monastic seclusion to rescue his country from danger. (Cries of "Oh.") He meant Lord Derby, and he spoke according to what he had seen stated most distinctly and without contradiction as the language of the noble earl. (Renewed cries of "Oh," and counter cheers.) Did the noble earl not say that he had determined not to become a candidate for the resumption of office as Prime Minister, after having twice held and lost it in a manner unsatisfactory to him, unless under circumstances of some rash and dangerous scheme being proposed, affecting the best interests of the country? (Hear, hear.) The noble earl said, that under those circumstances, he would again come forward, and be at the command of his sovereign. What, he asked, was the motion? It declared that "it was not expedient to add to the existing deficiency by diminishing the ordinary revenue." Could this be reconciled with the Treaty? In its terms it was aimed at the very life of the Treaty. But much more than this. It was an opinion repudiating and condemning the mass of our commercial legislation for the last 18 years. He reviewed the financial operations of 1842, 1845, and 1853, and insisted that the plan which the Government proposed corresponded with those measures, referring to special circumstances further justifying this course, the effect of which would be to add to our resources, creating constantly growing funds by the remission of taxes. He admitted that it was impossible to expect a rapid return to a lower expenditure; but, being on a high level of expenditure, let us, he said, strengthen ourselves by pursuing the course which in former years had been found so efficacious. The stationary system of finance recommend by the motion would sacrifice the supply gained by past legislation, and provision must be made by new taxes. He was quite satisfied, he said, in conclusion, with the issue raised. If Parliament was to be reformed, the best security they could take was to show that they had done justice to all classes while the old system was in existence.

Mr. DISRAELI—I rise to answer the challenge of the right hon. gentleman, and to interpret that indignant negative which he heard from my friends behind, and which I should like to translate to the House. The right hon. gentleman has stated that the motion made by my hon. friend the member for Essex is one that impugns the whole policy of commercial legislation for the last 18 years. He says that the measures which he has introduced and the policy which he recommends are precisely the same as those which on preceding occasions have received the sanction of Parliament and the approbation of the nation. He says that if the House accedes to this motion we are declaring that we entirely disapprove all that has been done in those 18 years to revise our commercial code. But I join issue at once with the right honourable gentleman. I deny that there is that similarity between the measures which he introduces and those to which he refers. But what we charge against the measures of the right hon. gentleman is this—that he has found a deficit and made a deficit, and has not proposed measures which will secure fair play to any experiment by which that deficit can be supplied. (Cheers.) The whole speech of the right hon. gentleman depended on this position. If the position of the right hon. gentleman is not sound—as I hope I shall succeed in showing to the House—the whole of his conclusions fall to the ground. The House, I am sure, will generously remember, though the hour is late, that this is not an occasion on which I should shrink from representing the opinions of the party which I have the honour to represent. (Cheers.) Of this Budget of the right hon. gentleman I would say this, that it aims at too much and provides too little. The right hon. gentleman finds a deficit; he increases that deficit, and he closes his proposition with introducing a tax of a very extensive character, and which is to exist only for a short term. The right hon. gentleman has, I think, estimated his deficiency at nearly nine millions and a half—£9,400,000. When the right hon. gentleman made his financial statement the army estimates were not on the table; at least few gentlemen had enjoyed the opportunity of studying them; I, at least, had not been able to examine them. But I think no one can deny, who has looked over these estimates, that it would be a moderate calculation to estimate that the sums on account of the army expenditure would not be less than a million beyond what appears in the estimates. (Hear, hear.) We have heard to-night that regiments have been sent to China from the Indian establishment, and that the moment they arrive in China they will be on the British establishment. We have also heard to-night of regiments from China, which are expected in England, and which the moment they arrive will be on the British establishment. In the estimates we found one vote of half a million for the Chinese war, which every one felt at the moment was a ludicrous amount.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—You are not to suppose that the vote of credit represents the whole charge of the Chinese war. It only represents extraordinary charges which could not be stated in the ordinary estimates.

Mr. DISRAELI—Certainly the sum of £500,000, would appear at the first blush very unequal to the occasion. The estimate has already assumed the dimensions of £850,000.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was understood to dissent.

Mr. DISRAELI—Without at this moment dwelling too much on the estimates, it would be a very sanguine anticipationon the part of the House to suppose that the deficit assumed by the right hon. gentleman would not be exceeded. The right hon. gentleman with this deficit of £9,400,000, will next year find wanting those malt and hop credits for £1,400,000, of which we have heard so much, and against the appropriation of which I protest as a measure utterly unsound in finance, and of which I am quite surprised that the right hon. gentleman should ever have proposed to avail himself. Then we have in addition the question of the million of Exchequer bonds. I understand that the country is in a position of unexampled prosperity. If we cannot pay our debts at such a time, when can we? (Hear, hear.) It was because Mr. Gladstone's plan was not like those he had cited that the motion called upon the House to interpose and express an opinion upon his proposition. With respect to the Treaty, he and his party had no prejudices against a Commercial Treaty with France; on the contrary, if the position of affairs permitted, nothing could be more desirable. But his objection to this Treaty was that it was drawn with a want of forethought, of knowledge of the circumstances with which the negociator had to deal, and that by the Treaty the deficiency under which we were suffering would be largely increased, to the extent of £500,000 beyond the amount at which Mr. Gladstone had calculated his loss. He exposed what he characterised as the great failures of the famous Budget of 1853, which he connected with that of 1860, and asked why, after these conspicuous failures, the House should put confidence in a wild and improvident project of the same financier. Adverting to the state of affairs in Italy, he put it to the House whether this was not a moment when we ought to husband our resources, instead of sacrificing portions of our ordinary revenue. The right hon. gentleman concluded:—It is our opinion that the proposal of the Government is one pernicious, imprudent in finance, not to say profligate—one that may lead the country to an extremity of circumstances at this time next year which few can contemplate without the greatest alarm. (Hear, hear.) I wish to see such a course arrested. I have no hope that by asserting in this straightforward manner our policy we can accomplish that object at present; but when by this resolution we all declare that to add to a deficiency is a course in finance to be deprecated, and that we will not disappoint the just expectations of the people by largely increasing the Income-tax, we assert the policy which we believe in and will maintain. (Opposition cheers.) At least tho-e just expectations I myself will not disappoint, and to that country I ultimately appeal. (Loud cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON—Mr. Speaker, I am not going to follow the right hon. gentleman either in discussing the details of the budget of 1853, or the causes and effects of the Russian war, or the affairs of Italy, or even the nervous system of the right hon. gentleman himself. (Loud laughter.) I beg to say in passing that I feel an unfeigned pleasure in finding him in so good a condition. I will endeavour in a few short sentences to recall the House to the subject really now to be decided, and I will venture to say that a more important subject never was confined within six short lines of a resolution. The resolution before the House contains a decided opinion upon two great questions, the one relating to our commercial arrangements with foreign countries, the other relating to the development of our national resources at home. Either one or the other is a fit subject for a separate discussion. The hon. member for Essex, however, has judged proper to put them both together, and what is the result he proposes to accomplish by obtaining the assent of the House to his resolution? Nothing more nor less than this, to reject by anticipation, without any detailed discussion, summarily the Treaty with France and the Budget of my right hon. friend. (Hear, hear.) That intention is sufficiently to be gleaned from the words of the resolution, for if any doubt could have been entertained, that doubt must have been destroyed by the frank avowal of the right hon. gentleman opposite, that that is the intention and the spirit and object of the motion now under discussion. I shall not enter into any details as to the Treaty or the Budget, because the House knows that we are going to invite it to enter into a discussion of the different provisions of the Treaty, and it will have an opportunity of giving its opinion in detail upon each. With regard to the Budget, by the part of the resolution which deals with the Income-tax, it is palpable that if the Houses agree to the resolution, they will set aside summarily the whole financial arrangements which my right honourable friend has proposed. The latter part of the resolution disposes of the Budget, as the former does of the Treaty. On what ground is it advocated? That of the increased expenditure. Why, if we are obliged to have an increased expenditure, which the hon. gentlemen opposite and the country don't find fault with, but which has been in a manner forced upon us, then it is the duty of Parliament to increase the income of the country, by all possible means; and one great means of doing that is by promoting commercial intercourse with our nearest neighbours. (Cheers.) So far from an increased expenditure being an argument against the Treaty, I say that it strengthens the reason for it. (Hear, hear.) While pursuing the course of developing our resources, as exemplified in 1842, 1845, and 1853, we are setting free the springs of industry at home, giving development to our foreign commerce, and assisting the increase of our resources. (Hear, hear.) Let hon. gentlemen not be led away by the fallacious arguments on the other side. Let them reflect that by disapproving of this Treaty they will incur a responsibility for which they would not like to be answerable in future.

The House divided. The numbers were:

For Mr. Du Cane's resolution	223
Against	339
Majority for Ministers	116

The announcement of the numbers was received with great cheering by the Ministerial side.

The Attorneys and Solicitors Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1859. £	s.	d.	1858. £	s.	d.
Ballymena & Portrush, Feb. 18	286	8	0	277	13	10
Belfast & Ballymena, Feb. 18	1137	13	0	1048	18	0
Belfast & County Down, Feb. 19	550	9	0	407	5	4
Cork & Bandon, Feb. 18	285	14	1	232	1	5
Cork, Blackrock & Passage, Feb. 18	184	1	0	207	4	3
Dublin & Belfast Junc. Feb. 19	1230	13	0	1143	13	0
Dublin & Wicklow, Feb. 18	1315	4	0	1236	15	0
Dublin & Drogheda, Feb. 19	1531	17	0	1501	7	0
Dundalk & Enniskillen, Feb. 19	662	19	0	537	18	0
Gt. Southern & Western, Feb. 18	6611	6	0	5807	9	0
Irish South Eastern, Feb. 18	286	1	0	283	5	0
Killarney Junction, Feb. 18	387	17	0	264	6	0
Limerick & Ennis, Feb. 18	127	6	6	101	9	1
Limerick & Foynes, Feb. 18	124	15	5	121	14	0
Midland Great Western, Feb. 19	3803	9	0	3710	18	0
Tralee and Killarney, Feb. 18	79	0	0	...		
Ulster, Feb. 19	1591	2	1	1451	0	0
Waterford and Limerick, Feb. 18	1073	13	1	854	15	1
Waterford and Kilkenny, Feb. 18	326	19	4	299	10	0
Waterford and Tramore, Feb. 18	33	11	0	32	14	0

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1859.	1858.
Birkenhead	£2339	£2634
Bristol and Exeter	5621	5528
Great Western	26568	25269
Great Northern	24531	22926
Lancashire and Yorkshire	32070	29650
London and North Western	70480	66091
London and Brighton	10908	11266
London and South Western	12851	12680
Midland	36259	33707
North British	5144	5183
North Eastern	33082	31731
Oxford, Worcester, &c.	4404	4106
Shrewsbury and Birmingham	1888	1572
Shrewsbury and Chester	3015	2664
South Eastern	14988	14462
West Hartlepool	3836	3905

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

THE DIVISION ON THE BUDGET AND COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question (21st February)—"That this House, recognising the necessity of providing for the increased expenditure of the coming financial year, is of opinion that it is not expedient to add to the existing deficiency by diminishing the ordinary revenue, and is not prepared to disappoint the just expectations of the country by re-imposing the Income-tax at an unnecessarily high rate:"—(Mr. Du Cane:)—Question again proposed:—Debate resumed:—Question put:—The House divided; Ayes 223, Noes 339

MINORITY—AYES, 223.

Annesley, Hn Capt	Edwards, Major	Kerrison, Sir E C	Repton, G W J
Arbuthnot, Gen	Egerton, Sir P G	King, J K	Ridley, Sir M
Archdall, Capt M	Egerton, Hon W	Knatchbull, W F	Rogers, J J
Astell, J H	Elmly, Lord	Knight, F W	Rolt, J
Bailey, C	Elphinstone, Sir J	Knightley, R	Salt, T
Baillie, H J	Farquhar, Sir M	Knox, Colonel	Sclater-Booth, G
Ball, E	Farrer, J	Knox, Hon Major	Selwyn, C J
Baring, A H	Fellowes, E	Lacon, Sir E	Seymer, H K
Baring, Sir F T	Ferguson, Sir J	Leeke, Sir H	Shirley, E P
Baring, T	Filmer, Sir E	Lefroy, A	Sibthorp, Major
Barrow, W H	Fitzgerald, W R S	Legh, W J	Smith, M
Bathurst, A A	Forester, Col	Leighton, Sir B	Smith, S G
Beach, W W B	Forster, Sir G	Leslie, C P	Somers, J
Bective, Earl	Franklyn, G W	Lever, J O	Stanhope, J B
Beecroft, G S	Galway, Lord	Lindsay, Hn Col	Stirling, W
Bentinck, G W	Gard, R S	Long, R P	Steuart, A
Bentinck, G C	George, J	Long, W	Sturt, H G
Beresford, W	Gilpin, Col	Longfield, R	Sturt, N
Bernard, T T	Gladstone, Capt	Lopes, Sir M	Talbot, Hon W
Blackburn, P	Goddard, A L	Lowther, Hn Col	Thynne, Lord E
Bond, J W M'G	Goff, T W	Lowther, Capt	Thynne, Lord H
Bovill, W	Gore, J R O	Lyall, G	Tollemache, J
Bowyer, G	Gore, W R O	Lygon, Hon F	Tomline, G
Boyd, J	Graham, Lord W	Lytton, Sir G E L B	Torrens, R
Bridges, Sir B W	Greaves, E	Macaulay, K	Trefusis, Hn C H
Brooks, R	Greene, J	MacEvoy, E	Trollope, Sir J
Bruce, Major C	Greyde Wilton	Mallins, R	Upton, Hon Gen
Bruen, H	Lord	Manners, Lord J	Vallstort, Lord
Bunbury, Capt W	Grogan, Sir E	March, Earl	Vance, J
Burghley, Lord	Haliburton, T C	Maxwell, Hn Col	Vansittart, W
Burrell, Sir C M	Hamilton, Lord C	Miles, Sir W	Verner, Sir W
Carnac, Sir J R	Hamilton, J H	Miller, T J	Vernon, L V
Cartwright, Col	Hamilton, Major	Mitford, W T	Walcott, Adm
Cave, S	Hanbury, Hn Cap	Montagu, Lord R	Walker, J R
Close, M C	Hardy G	Mordaunt, Sir C	Walpole, S H
Cobbold, J C	Hartopp, E B	Morgan, Hon Maj	Walsh, Sir J
Cochrane, A D R	Hassard, M	Mowbray, J R	Watlington, J W
Codrington, Sir	Henley, J W	Murray, W	Way, A E
W	Hennessy, J P	Naas, Lord	Welby, W E
Cole, Hon H	Henniker, Lord	Newdegate, C N	Whiteside, J
Collins, T	Herbert, Col P	Newport, Lord	Whitmore, H
Cooper, C W	Heygate, Sir F	Nicol, W	Williams, Col
Corry, H L	Hill, Lord E	Noel, Hon G J	Willoughby, Sir
Cross, R A	Hill, Hon R C	North, Col	H
Curzon, Lord	Holford, R S	Northcote, Sir S	Woodd, B T
Dalkeith, Earl	Holmesdale, Lord	O'Donoughue, The	Wyndham, Sir H
Damer, S D	Hood, Sir A A	Packe, C W	Wyndham, Hn H
Dawson, R P	Howes, E	Pakenham, Col	Wynn, Col
Dickson, Col	Hubbard, J G	Pakington, Sir J	Wynne, Sir W W
Disraeli, B	Hunt, G W	Palk, L	Wynne, C G
Drax, J S W	Ingestre, Lord	Papillon, P O	Wynne, W W E
Du Cane, C	Jervis, Capt	Parker, Major W	Yorke, Hon E T
Duncombe, Hn A	Johnstone, Hn H	Paul, H	
Duncombe, Hn W	Jolliffe, H H	Peacocke, G M	TELLERS.
Dunn, J	Jones, D	Peel, Gen	
Dunne, Col	Kekewitch, S T	Pevensey, Lord	Jolliffe, Sir W
Du Pre C G	Kelly, Sir F	Powis, P L	Taylor, Col
East, Sir J B	Kennard, R W	Quinn, P	

MAJORITY—NOES, 339.

Acton, Sir J D	Dodson, J G	Ingham, H	Pyrse, E L
Adair, H E	Douglas, Sir C	Ingham, R	Pritchard, J
Adam, W P	Duff, M E G	Jackson, W	Proby, Ld
Adeane, H J	Duff, Major L D	James, E	Pugh, D
Agar-Ellis, Hn L	Duke, Sir J	Jerymn, Earl	Puller, C W
Alcock, T	Dunbar, Sir W	Jervoise, Sir J C	Ramsden, Sir J W
Andover, Lord	Duncombe, T	Johnstone, Sir J	Raynham, Ld
Angerstein, W	Dundas, F	Kendall, N	Ricardo, J L
Antrobus, E	Dunkellin, Lord	Kershaw J	Ricardo, O
Arnott, Sir J	Dunlop, A M	King, Hon P J	Rich, H
Ashley, Lord	Dutton, Hon R	Kinglake, J A	Ridley, G
Atherton, Sir W	Egerton, Hon A	Kingscote, Col	Robartes, T J A
Ayrton, A S	Egerton, E C	Kinnaird, Hon A	Robertson, D
Bagwell, J	Ellice, E	Laing, S	Roebuck, J A
Baines, E	Emlyn, Lord	Langston, J H	Rothschild, L
Baring, H B	Ennis, J	Langton, W H	Rothschild, M
Baring, T C	Esmonde, J	Lanigan J	Roupell, W
Bass, M T	Euston, Earl of	Lawson, W	Russell, Lord J
Baxter, W E	Evans, T W	Leatham, E A	Russell, H
Bazley, T	Ewart, W	Legh, Major C	Russell, A
Beale S	Ewart, J C	Levinge, Sir R	Russell, F W
Beamish, F B	Ewing, H E C	Lewis, Sir G C	St Aubyn, J
Beaumont, W R	Fenwick H	Liddell, Hon H	Salomons, Ald
Bellew, R M	Ferguson, Col	Lindsay, W S	Salt, T
Berkeley, Hn H F	Fermoy, Lord	Locke, J	Scholefield, W
Berkeley, Col F	Finlay, A S	Locke, J	Scott, Sir W
Bethell, Sir R	Fitzwilliam, Hon	Lockhart, A E	Scrope, G P
Biddulph, Col	C W W	Lowe, R	Scully V
Biggs, J	Foley, J H	Lysley, W J	Seymour, Sir M
Black, A	Foley, H W	M'Cann, J	Seymour, H D
Blake, J	Foljambe, F J S	Mackie, J	Seymour, H D
Blencowe, J G	Forster, C	Mackinnon, W A	Shafto, R D
Bonham-Carter,	Foster, W O	Mackinnon, W A	Shelley, Sir J D
J	Fortescue, Hon F	Maguire, J F	Sheridan, R B
Botfield, B	Fortescue, C S	Mainwaring, T	Sheridan H B
Bouverie, E P	Freeland, H W	Marjoribanks, D	Slaney, R A
Bouverie, Hn P P	Garnett, W J	Marsh, M H	Smith, J B
Bramston, T W	Gaskell, J M	Marshall, W	Smith, M T
Bright, J	Gavin, Major	Martin, P W	Smith, A
Briscoe, J I	Gibson, T M	Martin, J	Smith, Sir F
Bristow, A R	Gifford, Earl of	Massey, W	Smith, A
Brocklehurst, J	Gilpin, C	Matheson, A	Somerville, Sir W
Brown, J	Gladstone, W	Matheson, Sir J	Stafford, Mrq of
Browne, Lord J	Glyn, G C	Mellor, J	Stanlland, M
Bruce, H A	Glyn, G G	Merry, J	Stansfield, J
Bulkeley, Sir R	Goldsmid, Sir F	Mildmay, H F	Steel, J
Buller, J W	Gordon, C W	Miller, W	Stewart, Sir M R
Buller, Sir A W	Gower, Hon F	Mills, T	Stuart, Col
Burke, Sir T J	Graham, Sir J	Milnes, R M	Stuart, Major W
Butler, C S	Greenall, G	Mitchell, T A	Sykes, Col W H
Butt, I	Greenwood, J	Moncrieff, J	Talbot, C R M
Buxton, C	Gregory, W H	Monsell, W	Taylor, H
Byng, Hon G	Gregson, S	Mouson, Hon W J	Tempest, Lord A
Caird, J	Grenfell, C P	Montgomery, Sir	Thompson, H S
Calthorpe, Hon F	Greville, Col F	G	Tite, W
Campbell, Hn W	Gray, Capt	Moody, C A	Tollemache, Hn F
Cardwell, E	Grey, Sir G	Morris, D	Traill, G
Carnegie, Hon C	Grosvenor, Earl	Mostyn, Hn T E M	Turner, J A
Castlerosse, Lord	Gurdon, B	Napier, Sir C	Tynte, Col K
Cavendish, Hn W	Gurney, J H	Newark, Lord	Vane, Lord H
Cavendish, Ld G	Gurney, S	Noble, J W	Verney, Sir H
Cayley, E S	Hadfield, G	Norris, J T	Villiers, C P
Childers, H C E	Hanbury, R	North, F	Vivian, H H
Cholmeley, Sir M	Handley, J	O'Brien, P	Walter, J
Churchill, Ld A	Hankey, T	O'Ferrall, R M	Watkins, Col L
Clay, J	Hanmer, Sir J	Ogilvy, Sir J	Wemyss, J H E
Clifford, C C	Harcourt, G G	Onslow, G	Western, S
Clinton, Lord R	Hardcastle, J A	Osborne, R B	Westhead, J P B
Clive, G	Hartington, Mrq	Owen, Sir J	Whalley G H
Cogan, W H F	Hayter, Sir W G	Packe, G H	Whitbread, S
Colebrooke, Sir T	Headlam, T E	Paget, C	White, Col L
Collier, R P	Heathcote, Hon G	Paget, Lord A	Wickham, W H
Coningham, W	Heneage, G F	Paget, Lord C	Willcox, B M'G
Cowper, W F	Henley, Lord	Palmerston, Lord	Williams, W
Craufurd, E H J	Herbert, H A	Patten, Col W	Winnington, Sir
Crawford, R W	Herbert, S	Paxton, Sir J	T E
Crook, J	Hervey, Lord A	Pease, H	Wise, J A
Crossley, F	Hodgkinson, G	Peel, Sir R	Wood, Sir C
Dalglish, R	Hodgson, K D	Peel, F	Woods, H
Dashwood, Sir G	Holland, E	Peto, Sir S M	Worsley, Lord
Davey, R	Hope, G W	Pigott, F	Wrightson, W B
Davie, Sir H R F	Hornby, W H	Pilkington, J	Wyle, J
Davie, Col F	Horsfall, T B	Pilney, Col	Wyvill, M
Deedes, W	Howard, Hon C W	Pollard - Urqu-	TELLERS.
Denman, Hon G	Howard, Lord E	hart, W	Brand, M H
Dent, J G	Humberston, P S	Ponsonby, Hon A	Knatchbull-Hu-
Divett, E	Hutt, W	Portman, Hon W	gessen, E

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY EVENING.—After some days of intense frost, the weather has got milder, and the winter, which has been one of great severity, seems passing away at last. We observe the farmers in the South of Scotland are importing hay from Belfast and Holland, the former selling from £6 10s. to £6 15s. per ton, and the Dutch for £7 10s. The value of all feeding stuffs is tending upwards. Considerable contracts for 39 lb. white prepared Irish oats have been entered into, principally for English ports, at about 14s. per barrel of 196 lbs., but there are few would sell for immediate delivery at that price to-day. Holders of this grain are sanguine of a still further advance, and do not press sales. Barley is in better demand, and one cargo of fine 54 lb. Swedish was placed last Friday at a price which has not transpired, but good 54 lb. to 55 lb. Danish is offered at 33s. 6d. per quarter, c. f. and i., for immediate shipment to this port. The business in wheat for the past week has been quiet. Millers act cautiously, and must be reducing their stocks very fast, for the consumption of bread is enormous, and potatoes are dear and bad. In the absence of any imports of consequence of foreign flour, their trade must be in a healthy state at present. We have no foreign arrivals of grain to report this week, but have received 915 quarters of wheat from Ipswich, and 700 sacks of flour from Chester.

The total imports of foreign and colonial grain into the United Kingdom during the month ending January 30, current year, amounted to 637,523 quarters—of flour and meal, 225,055 cwts.

At London, on Monday, the supply of English wheat fresh up was moderate. The general condition of the samples exhibited a further improvement, hence the demand for both red and white qualities ruled steady at fully the currency of the previous Monday; indeed in some instances very fine samples were the turn dearer. Millers, however, operated with much caution. Barley trade was firm. Oats met a steady consumptive demand, and good sound corn was 6d per quarter dearer. The flour trade was firm at extreme rates.

At Liverpool, on Tuesday, wheat advanced 1d per cental over the rates of Friday. Flour was held at extreme rates. Indian corn attracted a fair consumptive inquiry at the quotations of last market day. Higher prices were asked at the commencement, but were not obtainable. Oats are held for a slight advance. Beans, peas, and barley all maintained former rates. Linseed cakes are 2s 6d per ton dearer, and offered sparingly. The markets yesterday, at London and Glasgow, are reported good, the latter making an advance of 3d to 6d per boll on both wheat and barley.

Here, on Tuesday, we had a moderate supply of grain at market, and the currencies of last Friday were well supported for everything, oats being the turn dearer.

Nantes, 17th Feb., 1860.—We have had a week of very severe weather, which has again filled our river with ice, this being the fourth serious interruption to our navigation this winter. Owing principally to the rise in the north of France, for which destination purchases of wheat have again been made, and the better tone of most of the markets of the interior, prices are again firmer, and in some cases an advance has been established of about 6d per quarter.

Rostock, Feb. 17, 1860.—Our market, in consequence of London and Ireland paying higher prices, is very firm, indeed excited. Best selected 63lbs. new red wheat is not obtainable to-day below 48s per imperial quarter, f. o. b; freight by vessels of 121,500 quarters, my option, to the east coast of Ireland, is 3s, so that the price, including freight, comes to 51s per imperial quarter, c. and f. I have sold all my stock, about 10,000 quarters, and now require to replace; delay not your further orders or you will be left in the lurch; supplies are very small, and will not increase much before beginning or middle of March. Small vessels of 6,800 quarters are scarce here, and consequently demand much higher freights, say 4s to 4s 3d per quarter to east Ireland; vessels of about 1,500 quarters, however, are plentiful. Navigation is as yet completely closed, and I expect the first shipment will not take place before the beginning or middle of March; you may rely upon any of my shipments of selected wheat giving great satisfaction. Barley is a complete failure this season; colour is good, but weight only about 50lbs.—*Agricultural Review.*

REVIEW OF THE MEAT MARKET.

There has been little interest in the meat market since we last wrote. Monday's London market passed off with that wonted quietude which has characterised it for some time. Beef was in moderate request, at Salford yesterday, and many beasts remained unsold; sheep were, however, eagerly purchased.

This day's Smithfield market was pretty fully stocked, and some of the beasts possessed average quality. First-class beef commanded a ready sale at last Thursday's rate, and middling and inferior beasts moved off as slowly as for some weeks past.

Our quotations are:—

Prime heifer and bullock beef,	60s. to 64s. per cwt.
Second rate and coarse beasts,	55s. to 55s. „
Best wedder mutton,	6½d. to 8½d. per lb.
Inferior and ewe,	5d. to 6d. „
Veal,	8d. to 9d „

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

JAPAN.

CANTON, JAN. 14.—No change in the state of affairs is reported from Japan, but it is hoped that the firm attitude of the Consols will re-assure the Japanese.

SHANGHAI, JAN. 7.—The ports of Swatow and Taciwon have been opened, and the provisions of the American Treaty have been extended to the British and other powers.

SARDINIA.

MILAN, FEB. 24.—The King received to-day a deputation of the Milanese clergy, who presented an address to him. The King expressed satisfaction with the sentiments stated in the address, and added that, at the present moment, political parties are endeavouring to disturb the conscience of the people, under the pretence that the temporal power of the Pope is endangered. He said: "I am pleased to receive the expressions of the sentiments of the Milanese, which are prudent, and worthy of their ancient reputation. The clergy agree with me in acknowledging that it is of high importance that the spiritual authority should not interfere in political matters."

TURIN, FEB. 23.—The report that the King is about to address a proclamation to the inhabitants of Central Italy is without foundation.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The "Herald" makes the following announcement:—"It is rumoured that her Majesty's Government are about to testify their gratitude to Mr. Bright, by making him Postmaster-General in the place of Earl of Elgin, whose appointment as plenipotentiary Extraordinary to China, was announced last night by Lord John Russell.

THE REFORM BILL.

Lord John Russell last night announced that the Reform Bill will be brought forward on Thursday next.

THE DIVISION ON THE BUDGET.

The *Post* says, the verdict of the country on the Budget has now been adopted and affirmed by the decision of the House of Commons. By this decision the House has pledged itself to a good policy towards England and good faith towards France. No eloquence could be so effective as the recapitulation of the facts. The second attack on the Government in one week has been defeated by nearly double the number that fixed the fate of Mr. Disraeli's first attempts on Tuesday last. Such a result will produce an immense effect throughout Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Patent Derrick Company is to be wound up.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, FEB. 23.—The Queen was this day pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon William Atherton, Esq., M.D., her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The Carlisle and Weymouth Committee were occupied yesterday in hearing further evidence for the support of the petition. Two new committees commenced proceedings yesterday morning—the Great Yarmouth and Roscommon. The main allegations in the Roscommon petition were for treating and bribery. The evidence is very voluminous, and the case is likely to occupy a long time.

THE DIVISION ON THE BUDGET.

The *Daily News* says that ancient jealousies and exploded errors have been invoked in vain. Protection may now go back to its homes, and take the spirit of war with it, for through the House of Commons the country has declared for peace and free trade. This majority is triumphant. This majority will resound throughout Europe, and its fruits will be blessed by our children's children.

The *Times* remarks that the majority against Mr. Du Cane's motion is just what might have been expected, from the remarkable fact that not one of its supporters however ingenious or eloquent, has produced a real objection to the treaty with France and the financial measures of Government.

The *Herald* does not contain any comment on the division. The Parliamentary debate of last night occupied the unprecedented space of twenty-nine and a half columns of the *Times*.

The *Post* says that Mr. Gladstone's speech of last night was never surpassed in the history of Parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Merchant Shipping began its sittings yesterday, and Mr. Horsfall was voted to the chair. Evidence wat at once proceeded with.

Mr. Wigram, the extensive shipowner, being called, was examined at great length.

A general order announces that the Queen has approved of a reduction of the regulation prices for commissions in the Cavalry of the line. A coronetcy is to be £450 instead of £840, and other important changes are made in the old rates.

At the late Eastern Counties contest Mr. Love was supported by proxies representing 2,350,000 stock, and 47,800 votes, and Mr. Waddington and his friends by 760,000, and 16,300 votes.

The aggregate Railway Traffic Returns of the United Kingdom for week ending Feb. 18th, shows an increase of £27,963 over the same week last year.

Captain Frederick Hartford, late Scots' Fusilier Guards has committed suicide.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company propose to raise £20,000, with a view of attempting to take up and restore to working order the injured portion of the Cable lying respectively off the Irish and Newfoundland coasts.

Of the £600,000 capital, authorised to be raised for a Cable across the Atlantic, the amount as yet raised is only £70,000.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, FEB. 25.—Firsts and seconds, 130s.; thirds, 117s.; fourths, 107s.; fifths, 95s.; sixths, 72s.; 150 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET.—White wheat, 00s. to 00s. 0d.; red, 23s. to 26s. 3d.; barley, 14s. 9d. to 18s. 9d.; oats, 12s. 3d. to 15s. 9d.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.—EMPANNELLING OF THE GRAND JURY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The High-Sheriff, Wm. Gernon, Esq., and E. Verdon, Esq., Sub-sheriff, attended in the Crown Court yesterday, for the purpose of empannelling the Grand Jury for the spring assizes. The following gentlemen were sworn by P. J. Byrne, Esq., Crown Clerk:—Thomas Carty, Esq., J.P.; (foreman); John Chadwick, J.P.; Thomas Hammond, J.P.; Peter MacEvoy, P. Casey, W. Boylan, J. Rowland, G. Knaggs, A. Keappock, H. Hull, R. H. Skelly, J. Jeffers, P. Byrne, J. O'Neill, R. E. Ellis, M.D.; R. B. Daly, J. Kelly, S. V. Crofton, and J. M'Coy, Esqrs. On being sworn, they were informed they would be required to attend again on Monday next, when the commission would be opened by the judge of assize.

The panel is light, there being only one prisoner for trial, who is out on bail.

After arranging the fiscal business the Grand Jury adjourned till Monday.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON FRIDAY, FEB. 24.—The debate on Mr. Du Cane's resolution, was kept up with great spirit last night. Mr. Hubbard, member for Buckingham, and an ex-governor of the Bank of England, was the first to lead the attack against the government measure, and was well supported by Mr. Blackburn, whose brother has been just made judge of the Palmerston administration.

Sir Francis Baring, member for Portsmouth, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Melbourne ministry of 1841, and member of every Whig Government from 1839 till March 1852; and the Right Hon. James Whiteside. The last gentleman was put forward on the front bench of the opposition, to do away with the impression which Mr. Bright's speech had produced. The peaceful member for Birmingham evidently regarding the Treaty with a foster-mother's eye, as if he cannot claim the privilege of maternal authority—He at least presided at the birth, and watched over the safety of the bairn—is determined to push the measure through the House of Commons, as far as his efforts can effect that result; and, accordingly, made last night an energetic speech, in which he dealt heavy blows to all who differed from him.

Now Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone are looked upon by the House and lobby, as the two most formidable members of the House of Commons, and few speakers care to succeed either—consequently the Conservative side of the House, in putting forward Mr. Whiteside to reply to the hon. member for Birmingham, showed the high estimate which they have formed of this distinguished representative of Irish eloquence; and as the face of Mr. Bright reddened under Mr. Whiteside's denunciations of his inconsistency, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved fidgetty on his seat, and gave symptoms of a conscience ill at ease, the sympathetic cheers of the House told how the well directed-attacks of the honourable gentleman were producing their intended effect. It is confidently expected that the discussion will close to-night, but no fair opinion can be given. Last night, in the eyes of the wise-acres, was to have been the termination of the discussion, and yet, when the clock struck twelve, the feelings of the House seemed hardly warmed to the subject, and when it is recollected that with the exception of the member of the University of Dublin, no leading man on the Opposition side has yet spoken, and that Sir B. Lytton, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Disraeli hold their weapons ready for attack, and no member of the Cabinet, except Mr. Cardwell, has yet declared his opinions, and when so many private members are anxious to represent the views of their constituents as is manifested by at least a dozen' trying to catch the Speaker's eye on every opportunity, there is scarcely a chance of the Debate being closed before Monday night. But, after all, the result is the main point. The Conservatives confidently expect a majority. The Ministry seem equally certain of success. In the beginning of the week they modestly calculated on a majority of six, now they boastingly announce it as 120. Yet, with all their boasting, "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark."—

Palmerston is unusually fidgetty, and on the slightest provocation shows symptoms of that irritation which in his case preludes defeat. Gladstone is never quiet; during the debate of last night, though he seemed to be reading a work just published, he scarcely turned over a page, winced at every allusion to his name, and when the spirited charges of Mr. Whiteside were being made, showing up his inconsistencies, appeared altogether unnerved. Indeed, the conduct of the whole ministerial row was so irregular last night, that they were several times called to order, and once by Mr. Disraeli.

To calculate the results, from the respective strength of both parties would be fallacious. Members of the Conservative side of the House who represent the coal districts, and some branches of manufactures, will be found in the same lobby with the Ministry, and some of the old Whigs, and some supporters of Government, whose interests are affected, will oppose the Budget and the Treaty.

The members of the Roscommon Election Committee, were sworn at the table of the House of Commons last night, and sit to-day to try the petition against Capt. Goff. These gentlemen are—Mr. Dunlop, Chairman, Mr. Noel, Mr. St. Aubyn, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Smollett; with the exception of the last gentleman they represent various phases of the "Liberal" School. The committee is expected to close at sittings to-morrow night, and leave the hon. member in possession of his seat. The opposition to the Carlow Petition has been withdrawn.

One of the new boats which will ply between Kingstown and Holyhead, will be launched to-morrow at Birkenhead, and will be christened by the Marchioness of Chandos under the appropriate name of Ulster. Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, the other vessels contracted for, will soon follow; their respective sponsors being a daughter of the Duke of Leinster, the lady of the Hon. Henry Corry, Secretary of the Admiralty under Lord Derby's Administration, and Mrs. Herbert, whose husband is Colonel Herbert, M.P. for Kerry, and late Secretary for Ireland.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The present position of politics in France is simply this—there is a shuffle of the cards. Bishops were trumps hitherto; clubs and spades now have their turn. the word "spade" applied to that emblem is a misnomer in the English language, as it is a corruption of the Italian "spada," which means a sword, not a spade; but 'tis all the same practically. The Emperor knows his game, and has the odd trick. Instead of being cried up as a pillar of the Church in vestry-rooms, glebe houses ("presbyteres,") seminaries, and the "salons" of old dowagers, he now enjoys enormous popularity in workshops, wineshops, barrack-rooms, manufactories, and whatever French manhood meets to talk over European and French affairs. He is an immense gainer by the exchange, for any danger to his dynasty could only arise from an adverse display of muscular resistance; as to mere ghostly murmuring, that cock won't "fight."

Count de Chambord (the Pretender) has done him signal service by writing his thanks to Cousin for his pamphlet, and the academician has been silly enough to give such a damning fact publicity. Once it is understood that Henry Cinq is in the same boat with the clergy and Pope, the bulk of the nation and the French masses will rally round the Imperial Throne with tenfold enthusiasm. Some parochial functionaries having "forgotten" at vesper service last Sunday to intone the "Domine salvum fac imperatorum," a lot of Italian organ boys have been drilled to grind that tune at the doors of the refractory churches. You will recollect that in compliment to the loyal reception Napoleon III. met with on his tour through Britany (after the Cherbourg visit), he got from the Pope a consent to set up an Archbishop in the previously episcopal see of Rennes, capitol of La Bretagne; he named one of his adherents for the new arch-mitre, and that recipient of Imperial patronage having penned a pastoral not quite confined to spiritual objects, has just come up to Paris with intent to explain and apologise; but the Emperor has refused to see him, and has referred him to the Chamberlain of the Tuilleries, M. Duc de Bassano.

Meantime all the morning Paris papers, save "L'Union" (Legitimist), Monde (late "Univers"), and "Ami de la Religion," back up vigorously the Imperial Government; as do the evening journals, if possible, more energetically, with the sole exception of the Legitimist "Gazette de France." French history is reproduced in all its series of struggles against Ultramontane pretensions; and "Le Siecle" dwells with emphasis on the conduct of (Saint) Louis IX. towards Pope Gregory IX. The Archbishop of Rheims, Henry de Dreux, not being satisfied with the burgesses of that city, took it in his head to excommunicate the town. The townsmen appealed to the King, who took possession at once of the temporalities of Rheims. The prelate called a synod of his suffragans at St. Quentin; the King summoned his Barons to meet at St. Denis, when the combined attitude of King and people left the Churchmen no alternative but discomfiture.

It will be in most people's recollection that after the "coupe d'etat, Napoleon III. issued very stringent orders as to book-hawkers, or, as it is technically called here, "colportage de livres." No pamphlet or publication could be carried about the country parts by these pedlars unless each copy bore a stamp of approval by the authorities. The ostensible object was to put down socialist, republican, or immoral writings, but it so happened that the main pressure of the censorship thus set up was directed against any print casting a slur on the clergy. Now that penny publications and tracts hostile to the Emperor's foreign policy are circulated by the Ultramontanes, the prefets in every department insist on the stamp, and confiscate all such unauthorised libels and pious squibs. The late Henry Drummond was perhaps more extensively known in parts of the Continent than in England, and Switzerland was particularly the scene of his religious activity. The issue of small "brochures" from his pen, in French, was constant and indefatigable, and those who knew him personally could have no doubt as to his perfect sincerity and deep convictions. Last summer he passed through Paris on his way to Geneva, and, though emaciated beyond the portraits we have of John Calvin, his energy was undiminished. Had he belonged to Rome, he would be sure of canonisation as founder of a new religious community.

A letter from Rome (18th Feb.), in *L'Union*, says, that two students of the university have been imprisoned for the late manifesto, and that seven others, fearing like severity, have rusticated themselves into Romagna, where they are sure of being received by Bologna University *ad eundem*.

The *Opinione* of Turin, a leading journal, has a vigorous article advocating the cession of Savoy to France as a measure generally popular in Piedmont.

BIRTHS.

Baker—Feb. 23rd, at Bayswater, the wife of Richd. S. Baker, Esq., late of the Madras Army, of a son.

Boothby—Feb. 23rd, at Welwyn Rectory, Herts, Lady Boothby, of a daughter

Case—Feb. 23rd, at 1 Montem Villas, Adelaide-road, the wife of William Arthur Case, Esq., of a daughter.

Draper—Feb. 24th, at 2, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, the wife of Mr. J. J. Draper, of twin daughters; one stillborn.

Jones—Feb. 23rd, at Wood Hill, the wife of Captain Jewis G. Jones, of a daughter.

Moncrieff—Feb. 22nd, at St. Simon's Parsonage, Upper Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. W. Scott Moncrieff, of a daughter.

Overend—Feb. 22, the wife of William Overend, Esq., of a son.

Turner—Feb. 23, at Howbury Hall, Beds, the wife of Captain Polhill Turner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Eames and L'Estrange—January 9, at Hyderabad, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. William Leslie Eames, Resident Chaplain of that station, to Henrietta, daughter of W. L'Estrange, Esq., of Kilcummin, King's County.

Everitt and Webb—Feb. 23rd, at the parish church, Hornsey, by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, rector of Stoke Newington, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. John Sandys, incumbent of St. Paul's, Islington, William Edward, second son of Allen Everitt, Esq., of Edgbaston, Birmingham, to Fanny Barbara, younger daughter of William Webb, Esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

Hollertt and Dort—Feb. 23rd, at Gorinchem, J. Hollertt, Esq., of Mark-lane, London, to Jeannette, only daughter of Major A. H. Van Dort, of Gorinchem, Holland.

Travers and Bicknell—Feb. 23rd, at St Paul's, Herne-hill by the Rev. Buggles Fisher, rector of Lyston, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev M. Anderson, incumbent, James Conway Travers, Esq., Royal Marines Light Infantry, only surviving son of the late Major Travers, R. H. Rifle Brigade, to Lucy Sanford, elder daughter of Elhanan Bicknell, Esq., of South-place, Herne-hill, Surry.

Ward and Williams—December 10th, at Christs' Church, St. Kilda, Melbourne, by the Rev. D. Seddon, Joseph Ward, Esq., Secretary for Victorian Railways, Annie, second daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Williams, M.L.C., formerly of this city.

DEATHS.

Archer—Feb. 23rd, at Ely, in the 75th year of his age, Thomas Archer, Esq., universally respected and deeply lamented.

Bingham—Feb. 21st, at Ruby Hall, Monkstown, Marie Louisa, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, 60th Royal Rifles, aged eleven years.

Murray—Feb. 22nd, at Brighton, Frances, widow of Captain J. H. Murray, R. N., and youngest daughter of the late Hon. Henry Pelham.

MacGuire—Feb. 22nd, at No. 2, Taymouth-terrace, Stepney, E., the Rev. John Heron MacGuire, S.C.L., late of Manchester.

Tattersall—Feb. 21st, at Shaftesbury Crescent, Pimlico, George B. Tattersall, late a Major of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, in the 50th year of his age.

Trundle—Feb. 21, at his residence, Brunswick-road, Brighton, George Trundle, Esq., in his 63rd year. He was forty-two years Chief Clerk of the Irish Office, London.

Vaughan—Feb. 24th, at No. 19, Queen's-road, west, Regent's Park, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of St. John's College, Cambridge, in his 65th year.

Watson—Feb. 21, at his residence, East View, Dalkey, near Dublin, after a short illness, Andrew Vincent Watson, Esq., eldest son of Alderman Watson, of Limerick.

Evans—Jan. 30th, at Berthune, near Brest, Captain John Evans, aged 75 years, master of the brig Dion, of Dublin. He was killed amongst the drifting wreck at the above place, in a dreadful hurricane, having been upwards of sixty-two years at sea, deeply and deservedly regretted.

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